

Rec'd 29th Dec.



The Leader.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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VOL. V. No. 216.]

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

News of the Week.

FINANCE has been the leading subject in Parliament this week,—the expense of the war, so far as it has gone, and the new taxes devised by Mr. Gladstone to meet those expenses. The additional estimates for the navy, army, and ordnance, which he produced last week, amounted to 6,000,000*l.*, and to this sum he adds 850,000*l.* for unexpected contingencies. The new taxes, with which he proposed to meet that additional demand, are the following:—A continuance of the double income-tax, which will yield within the current year 3,307,000*l.*; an addition of 15 per cent. to the sugar duties, with some modifications which would relieve at once the consumer and the refiner, and yield 700,000*l.*; an additional 1*s.* on spirits in Scotland, and 8*d.* on spirits in Ireland, yielding altogether 450,000*l.*; and an enhancement of the malt-tax from a little more than 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*, making up the total amount required.

Independently, however, of mere expenditure and income, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has another important consideration to keep in view—he has to secure an ample command of cash; and Mr. Gladstone aims at doing so, independently of the Bank of England or of the ordinary money merchants, who dislike cash business, as he understands it, and prefer to deal in large loans offering large profits. This was the object of his proposed issue of Exchequer-bonds; a plan which is now somewhat modified.

It appears from his statement that four-fifths of the tenders sent in were within a very small fraction of his own sealed price, but they scarcely exceeded 1,300,000*l.* in amount. After the price was stated, more subscriptions came in; but still they fell somewhat short of the 2,000,000*l.* for bonds "A." The reasons are two-fold—in the first place, the jealousy of the contracting class, which has sought to throw cold water upon the plan; and secondly, the real want of information in the public, who are slow to accept an exceedingly convenient and safe form of investment, lest they should betray ignorance and make mistakes. The repeated explanations on this subject, however, will contribute to strengthen the public confidence. Mr. Gladstone still wants the remaining four millions of the six, and he took authority from Parliament to raise that amount in Exchequer-bills or bonds. In the meanwhile the Exchequer-

bonds, which it will be remembered bear an interest of 3½ per cent., besides a premium on the prompt payments of the earlier instalments, are now at a premium in the City; and the new security may be considered to have established itself.

Besides this statement of his plans, Mr. Gladstone also vindicated himself and his colleagues from many charges which had been preferred against them. He showed that his lowering of the interest on Exchequer-bills in February, 1853, had lowered the premium on those securities—a premium in which the public has no interest—and thus he was enabled to relieve the market of a considerable proportion left floating by his predecessors, by buying in. He explained the distinction between his advance of cash from the public on Exchequer-bonds, and permanent loans. He showed that he had never been "borrowing money" from the Bank, except when he had lodged in that establishment a larger amount of money than that borrowed. He showed that there has been no dispute between himself and the Bank. He proved that he had not, as some of his critics said, abandoned revenue, but that entering office after Mr. Disraeli, he found a deficiency through the break down of the income-tax; and he had restored the balance of income over expenditure. He had met his claims for war by raising income to the level of expenditure, and he had done so without disturbing the public credit, without throwing new taxes upon industry, or impeding the operations of commerce. Besides an ordinary budget, Mr. Gladstone's speech constituted an ample vindication of himself as manager of the finance, an explanation on the conduct of finance, in many respects not well understood by the public, and, in short, such an account as the Minister of a free country ought to give to the public as well as to the Parliament. It has had a great Parliamentary success, and it has had a success out of doors, even in that place where narrow-minded "practical" men with selfish objects to serve have been endeavouring to prove *a priori*—for there is no *a priori* casuist like your "practical man"—that so accomplished and high-minded a gentleman as Mr. Gladstone could not be a good man of business. The pulse of the commercial world, however, responds to the chord which he has touched; and after he had explained his measures, showing that they were financially as sound as the public revenue or the commerce of the country, the funds rose.

Among the many other measures before Parliament which have made more or less progress,

or have been disposed of summarily, two stand somewhat conspicuous for several reasons. Mr. Adderley has vainly endeavoured to obtain a reversal of the Government decision to abandon the Orange River territory, an off-lying province of the Cape of Good Hope. The reason for the abandonment is, that the territory has not been colonised, and that the best policy would be to concentrate the British authority, and strengthen the frontier by not spreading it. This is true; but in the mean while, under official patronage, a number of people have formed something like a settlement, have set up establishments, and have invested their time, their money, and their exertion, in the endeavour to create a colony. They are abandoned to native law. And Mr. Frederick Peel, in the name of Downing-street, justifies the abandonment. It is one of those capricious changes of policy beyond the border which have more than once provoked rebellion in South Africa.

The other subject is Mr. Sotherton's bill to improve the law relating to friendly societies. Some parts of that bill—especially an interference with burial societies, in order to check the crime of murdering children to obtain the burial allowance—had created great alarm. It does appear that Mr. Sotherton was attempting legislation which would have inconvenienced hundreds of thousands, or millions, to get hold of very exceptional cases. But the bill has been referred to a select committee, evidently with an idea that it will not be advanced this session. Several of the acts relating to friendly societies expire this year; the Home Secretary promises revision of the whole subject, and declares that he shall legislate himself next session. Thus the measure stands over for more careful review, and if the working classes bestir themselves, they may obtain other improvements besides those which occur to the minds of middle-class legislators, who confound a few murderers with the millions of the working classes.

The progress of such measures as the usual bill to authorise distribution of prizes during the war, the rejection of bills like Mr. Brady's to regulate the better registration of medical practitioners, or Mr. Hume's to throw hushings expenses on the country, are almost matters of course. We are beginning, in the view of impatient members, to enter upon this late period of the session when bills are thrown overboard like bales of spoiled goods.



A still more important step for the courteous stifling of an aristocratic abortion, is the reference of Lord Campbell's Bill for preventing unauthorised communications with foreign states to a select committee of the Lords. Everybody perceives that the bill would, or might, interfere with loan contractors, with our Catholic subjects, and even with Lord Campbell, who went to instruct the Pope in the right conduct of Catholic affairs in this country. But the peers did not like to reject a bill brought in by the Lord Chief Justice of England, so they refer it to a select committee; as they baptise royal infants on the mere servile presumption of breathing, in order to lay them in state.

The elections that have been taking place about the country create some degree of interest in the places, but really effect no change in Parliament. Lichfield acquires a "thorough reformer" in Lord Waterpark, but nobody of course expects that he will introduce the People's Charter. Flint secures one Lloyd Mostyn for another Lloyd Mostyn; the former Lloyd Mostyn having gone up to the House of Peers in lieu of a previous Lloyd Mostyn who has followed ancestral Lloyd Mostyns to the repose of that respectable family. Hastings rejoices in Mr. North, and Devonport has chosen Sir Erskine Perry. But the character of legislation will not be altered by these accessions to our Commons.

The Oxford Bill underwent another discussion on Thursday. The only notable circumstance is the amendment carried by Sir William Heathcote. According to the original provisions the resuscitated body—to be known hereafter as Congregation—was to consist of the Public Tutors and certain other Collegiate and University officers named in the schedule. It has now been decided that it shall consist of all resident members of Convocation. This bill at once admits the large and important class of private tutors, who are, in point of fact, the real teachers of the university—the Collegiate chaplains, who may be said to represent the eleemosynary interest—and other persons who would otherwise have been excluded. The alteration is a real improvement, in so far as Congregation, instead of being a mere intellectual aristocracy, will fairly represent all classes and interests in the University, and will thereby strengthen the liberal elements in the new Hebdomadal Council.

Mr. Liddell, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, has taken his stand. He will not give up his church furniture nor alter his church services, unless compelled by law to do so. He believes himself to be in the right; he is fervid in his belief—but if the law courts say he is wrong then—will he take the dictum of law courts or the dictum of the Church of England? It remains to be seen whether others are prepared to take their stand, and what is to come of these internecine wars in Belgravia.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

THIS week is distinguished by the presentation of the WAR BUDGET, as last week was by the voting of the Supplemental Estimates.

It was on Monday night that Mr. GLADSTONE began the promised financial statement, introducing his supplemental budget with a vindication of his own conduct and policy. He repelled the Opposition suggestion, that Government, and especially the Finance Minister, should be leniently treated in war time. He reminded the House that it was itself responsible for the conduct and results of finance, and that, therefore, it must hold strictly to account the Minister who conducted finance with the authority of that House.

He entered into a long explanation of the course which he had taken on Exchequer-bills, stating at the outset that his principle was, that in times of ease the unfunded debt must be brought within narrow limits, in order that its full utility and power may be developed in times of difficulty. When he entered office, he found Exchequer-bills running up to a premium sometimes double the whole of the in-

terest receivable during the twelve months of their currency. Now a man who buys an Exchequer-bill knows that his interest is safe, that his principal will be payable on a given day, and that the measure of the loss is in the premium; if it be five or ten shillings, that is the amount of his risk. While it is running up, he may be in good humour; but that state of things cannot last, for the public are under no obligation to repay the premium, with which, in point of fact, they have nothing whatever to do. Allowing them to float at a premium of 60s. or 80s. means that they shall not be redeemed at all; for it would not be a safe operation for the country to redeem 8,000,000l. or 9,000,000l. at one time, and Parliament would never endure the redemption of annual securities bearing 2 per cent. by tripling that interest, and raising it to 5 or 6 per cent. The consequence is that when Exchequer-bills were out they were allowed to remain out, and at a time of difficulty a funded operation became necessary to relieve the market of the burden. Thus a great addition became necessary to the capital of the national debt. In the four years respectively, 1819, 1821, 1826, and 1830, sums of 27,000,000l., 7,000,000l., 8,000,000l., and 3,000,000l. were funded, at interest ranging from 5l. 5s. 9d. per cent. to 4l. 19s. per cent.; and there were only two occasions since the peace, in 1839 and in 1841, on which by funding a permanent burden had not been entailed of 4l. or 5l. for every 100l. of Exchequer-bills. On no instance has the unfunded debt been reduced, except when the public credit was low, and the price of the funds was below 90; the consequence was that 9l. in Exchequer-bills was never funded without incurring at least 10l. and sometimes 11l. or 12l. of debt. He now came to February, 1853, when the amount of Exchequer-bills in currency was 17,740,000l., the interest upon one portion 45s. per annum, on another 37s.; the premium upon the bills in the latter case being not less than 55s., and it had shortly before been considerably higher. Upon the 15th of February the Exchequer-bills were advertised for exchange, the amount of new bills to bear interest at the rate of 1d. per day; on the 18th, the premium had sunk to only 15s. In March, the holders had the option of getting their money; not one person availed himself of that option. As the year went on, the condition of bills gradually altered, and "discount" appeared for the first time in the quotations on the 6th of May, when the bills were quoted at 1s. discount; on the previous day Government had been obliged to pay 2s. premium for a purchase, and it was not until the 5th of August that they were able to effect a single purchase at a discount, and then they got them at a discount of 1s. On the 20th of September the bills were at 5s. discount, and in October the interest was raised at 2d. a day. Thus he had disposed of the questions as to the impropriety of reducing the rate of interest. It was next said that he had raised it unduly; but is 2d. a day or 3 per cent. per annum a rate unduly high. That is, is it out of proportion with other transactions? Is it so as compared with Exchequer-bills? The average of all the years since the peace has been 3l. 5s. per cent. Is it out of proportion with the rate of discount at the Bank?—now at 5 per cent. Is it with similar securities, the *bons du trésor* in France?—the interest on which in April, 1853, was 2½ per cent., and in April, 1854, 5 per cent. At the present rate, however, it has been practicable to sell 1,100,000l. or 1,200,000l. of these Exchequer-bills within the last few weeks, and to add them to the stock in the market, without bringing Exchequer-bills to a discount.

Mr. Gladstone reviewed the objections against his conversion scheme, many of them very extravagant,—such as Mr. Disraeli's idea that he had proposed to convert the whole 500,000,000l. of consolidated funds; and he showed that he himself had been the only prophet of the only valid objection to the scheme—namely, that the South-Sea stockholders might not assent, and might lead to the withdrawal of the public balances to a greater extent than was convenient in time of war. By citing the exact figures, he showed that he had not attempted the conversion or the reduction of interest while there was a drain of bullion on the Bank. On the contrary, although bullion had been higher,—it was 21,870,000l. in July 1852,—it had also been lower, 17,652,000l. in February, 1853; and standing at 18,916,000l. on the 8th of April, it was actually rising. The demand for gold coin in Australia, the difference of exchanges in East India and China, appeared to have been temporary causes of a drain. But the non-assent of the South-Sea stockholders had occasioned some inconveniences. Not indeed, amounting to loss, for he could demonstrate that the effect of the operation was a saving between 60,000,000l. and 100,000,000l. a year. The necessity of money to meet the non-assenting stockholders occasioned his want to command temporary resources; and hence, the proposal of the Exchequer-bond. Mr. Gladstone disproved the idea that there was any dispute between himself and the Bank, or that he had demanded accommodation from the Bank at an unusually low rate of interest. He proved that the public balances in the Bank always exceeded the amount of Deficiency-bills which he required; and that taking into account

the interest allowed upon Deficiency-bills beyond the usual amount, and the profit which the Bank has in the use of the deposits, the rate of interest paid by Government, which is about literally three per cent., is virtually equivalent to four or five per cent. on the entire transaction. The "Deficiency-bills," as he had previously explained, represent no real "Deficiency," but are only an item set down in our mystifying system of public accounts to represent, at the beginning of a quarter, the gross total of accommodation which it is possible that the Government may require while the receipts from the taxes are coming in.

Mr. Gladstone recapitulated how he stood on the 6th of March; "there was on the 6th of March an excess in the estimates of 4,307,000l., and in this 4,307,000l. was included a sum of 1,250,000l. taken for extraordinary expenses of the war; the ordinary revenue of the country was unequal by the sum of 2,840,000l. to meeting the charge that had been incurred by the estimates, whereas if there had been no increase in the estimates, I should in lieu of a deficiency have had a surplus of 1,666,000l." Government then asked half the year's income-tax,—3,307,000l.; which raised the revenue to 56,656,000l. and secured a surplus of 467,000l. The supplemental navy, ordnance, and army estimates, which he advanced last week, make a total of 6,000,000l.; and allowing, as he had done in March last, a further sum for unforeseen expenditure, which he now took at 850,000l.; he had to provide a total of 6,850,000l.

To meet this additional expenditure, Mr. Gladstone proposed the following taxes:—First, the continuance of the income-tax for the second half of the financial year, and its permanent duration during the war. This would be embodied in a separate bill. Secondly, a modification of the sugar duties, so as to get rid of the anomaly which is now represented as a grievance by the sugar refiners, from the joint effect of the duty and the drawback. The scale of duties, as it is proposed for all sugars, irrespective of origin, will be, then,—if beneath brown clayed, 11s. per cwt.; if equal to brown, but not quite equal to white clayed, 12s.; if equal to white clayed, and not equal to refined, 14s.; if refined, 16s. the cwt. The corresponding rate upon molasses will be 4s. 6d. He proposed to repeat the increase of 1s. on spirits in Scotland, raising the duty to 5s. 8d. per gallon; and to repeat the augmentation of 8d. in Ireland. And he proposed to raise the tax upon malt, now a little more than 2s. 8½d. per bushel, to 4s. "We ask for a permanent annual provision for taxation—I use the word 'permanent' with reference to the duration of war—a permanent or fixed provision of 6,850,000l. But out of that 6,850,000l. we cannot expect to receive in cash, before the 5th of April, 1855, more than something like the following sums:—Income-tax, 220,000l.; spirits, 400,000l.; sugar, 630,000l.; malt, 1,600,000l.; making in all 2,840,000l., which will be the greatest amount, not of the taxes we are now asking for, but which we can expect to have actually at our command before the 5th of next April. Deducting that 2,840,000l. from the sum of 6,850,000l., it will explain that on the 5th of April, 1855, we ought to expect to be in an arrear of no less than 4,010,000l. That 4,010,000l. is the sum which Government ought to have ample means of raising, and even, perhaps, something more."

Mr. Gladstone explained his position in regard to the Exchequer-bonds. He reminded the House that he did not, on the 6th March, pledge himself to take no loan; and he explained that on the 21st of April he did not ask for a loan. The amount of 6,000,000l., which he proposed to take on Exchequer-bonds, was, in fact, not a loan, but only the means of obtaining the interim command of funds. Of that amount, by the 2nd of May, only 1,113,000l. tenders were sent in; they were either the sealed price, or within a very small fraction of it. It was not the price therefore that occasioned the slowness. The cause was clear. "The practice obtaining in former wars has been, not to make any effort to meet even the first charges from the annual resources of the country; but it has been to borrow largely on stocks, and the fortunes made on those stocks have been so gigantic that the opening of a war is not less distinguished for the opportunities it affords to contractors than for the opportunities it affords to heroes." At the present the amount of subscription upon bonds A is a trifle below 2,000,000l. "We propose to confirm the contracts entered into with respect to bonds A, and to issue, at the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury, a second series of bonds for another 2,000,000l. either now or at a future day. We also propose to take power to issue 2,000,000l. of Exchequer-bills, and as many more Exchequer-bills as shall not be taken of the 4,000,000l. bonds. At first sight this would appear to give us a command of 6,000,000l. of money. It does not, however, give us quite so much, because a sum amounting to some hundred thousand pounds—500,000l., to my certain knowledge—of the tenders sent in, has been an exchange of Exchequer-bills, and is not, therefore, an effective addition to cash. The effective addition to cash is 5,500,000l., and that may be made applicable to services approved by Parliament or to the liquidation of public securities."

After vindicating himself from several charges,—including that of abandoning income, when he had not, like Mr. Disraeli, broken down in the attempt to re-adjust the income-tax, and when his reform of taxation had left him with improved stability of finances as the political stability of the House was improved,—he explained how it was that he rejected the advice “to fall back upon the comfortable expedient of a loan.” It was the easy resort of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in going to the city for borrowed money, that first earned for Mr. Pitt the title of “Heaven-born Minister.” [Mr. Disraeli here made some remark about the table, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that he regarded Mr. Pitt with reverence; but there were great errors in his finance, and especially at the commencement of the war in 1793.]

“He heard, no doubt, all those plausibilities we hear now in great abundance, such as ‘Oh, it is all for the benefit of posterity, and why should not posterity pay for it?’ He made a charge of 4,500,000*l.*, not by attempting to fill his Exchequer with the proceeds of taxes, but by sending into the city and asking for a loan of 6,000,000*l.* Well, he very easily accomplished his desire. There was no unpopularity; quite the contrary. Great skill—much praise, great effect, everybody well satisfied. Admirable financier! (Loud cheers.) Why, I must be as blind as a mole not to see that my personal interest would lie, and the interest of Government would have lain in my efforts by this means to get the wheel out of the rut; but to get the wheel into the rut is a process of much greater simplicity. He proposed a loan of 6,000,000*l.* to be added to the sinking fund at an interest of 4 per cent., amounting to 240,000*l.*; and, in order to meet that, he imposed new taxes to the amount of 287,000*l.* That was the first year of his calculation with respect to the war, and for the first year you may perhaps say it was of no great moment. Mr. Pitt thought he would get that loan at 4 per cent., but he did not get the 4,500,000*l.* for less than 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* What was the second step in 1794? He then borrowed 11,000,000*l.*, and paid 4*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per cent.; in 1795 he borrowed 18,000,000*l.*, and paid 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per cent.; in 1796 he borrowed 25,000,000*l.*, at 4*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; in 1797 he borrowed 32,500,000*l.*, at 5*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per cent. Only observe the effect of the policy that was Heaven-born. In 1798 he borrowed 17,000,000*l.*, at 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per cent., and, such were the evil sources to which he went, that for that 17,000,000*l.* alone he added 34,000,000*l.* to the capital of the national debt, and for the operations of these six years, unnecessary and inefficient for the purpose of war, he added, in hard money, 108,500,000*l.*, and, in point of fact, he added nearly 200,000,000*l.* to the capital of the country. My wish is to lay it open before you, and it is for you to decide whether you will adopt similar principles.

“I said that I had veneration for Mr. Pitt’s measures, and I will now show you what he did when he became sensible of his errors. He saw ruin growing on the country; he saw the absorption of its resources; and he endeavoured to make a gallant effort to retrieve himself. In 1797 he made his first effort. He proposed to raise 7,000,000*l.* by assessed taxes. That plan broke down—other plans, it seems, break down occasionally besides those of the present day—that plan broke down, and he only got 4,000,000*l.* Not daunted by his failure, he came forward and proposed to raise 10,000,000*l.*, and from that time forward his whole course was one series of continued and convulsive efforts to recover himself—to extricate his country from the frightful consequences of the former laxity, and provide for the recurrence of similar circumstances. As to the amount of this income, I believe I should not be stating it too highly if I were to say that, as far as our national debt stands at this moment, not less than 250,000,000*l.* has been added to it for which the nation never received a single penny—that was the offering sacrificed to capital and thrown in as bonuses and inducements to subscribe to these loans. 250,000,000*l.* of capital I don’t believe is an extravagant estimate of the loss consequent upon the enormous errors which had been committed. That was the opening of the sinking fund; they were continually buying up stock at 3, or 4, or 5 per cent., and creating it at a higher rate at the same time; it was like a seton in the human body, a perpetual drain on the resources of the country, in addition to the other sad circumstances of the time. But, as I said before, the effort of Mr. Pitt was one that ought to be placed upon record; he saw the error of the practice of rushing on the first inducement to a loan; he saw and lamented the effects of that want of moral courage, not in himself alone, but in the country—for undoubtedly he represented the public sentiments of the country in what he did. It was the error of the nation, and, God knows, the nation suffered for it. In 1798, he proposed an income-tax as a means of adding not less than 40 per cent. to the revenue of the country, and of at once raising the sum of 10,000,000*l.* towards meeting the expenses of the war. In 1798 the revenue was 23,100,000*l.*; in 1799 it was 25,600,000*l.*; but the excess continued to show it was not possible to keep it down altogether, even by these aids. Subsequently, in 1803, the revenue had got up to 38,600,000*l.*, and in 1805, the last year of Mr. Pitt’s life, the revenue of this country amounted to no less than 50,900,000*l.*—a further increase of 12,300,000*l.* with a view to the expenses of the war. In 1806 the Marquis of Lansdowne was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the full income-tax was put on and raised the revenue from 50,900,000*l.* in 1805, to 59,300,000*l.* in 1807, being an increase of 8,400,000*l.* From 1806 to 1816 the revenue was never below 60,000,000*l.*, and for some time past it has not been less than 70,000,000*l.* Such was the idea that England, Ireland, and Scotland entertained as to the efforts they ought to make from their own resources for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of what they thought should be necessary. One single instance of this has been shown by Mr. McCulloch, who points out the fact that the whole real accumulation of our debt has been owing to the arrears of the early part of the war—1806. This is most important—that between 1806 and 1816, such were the noble and wonderful efforts of the country to do its duty that the sum raised was amply sufficient to put the

expenditure of the civil government of the country and the whole outlay required by the war in this great and glorious year and the interest of the debt in the same condition as the debt stood before 1793; but the accumulation which came between 1793 and 1806 they were never able to overtake—so much of the accumulation was still going on.”

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone called upon the House to emulate that example of Mr. Pitt and his countrymen in the latter years of that statesman’s administration.

“Their imports were not one-quarter of the imports of the present day; their exports and their trade were not one-third of the exports of the present day, for where they had an export of 35,000,000*l.* you have now an export of 98,000,000*l.* Such is the indomitable vigour, and such the wonderful elasticity of our trade that, even under the disadvantage of a bad harvest and under the pressure of war, the imports from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, are increasing, and the very last papers laid on the table within 48 hours, show that within the last three months of the year there is 250,000*l.* increase in your exports. This is your position, and these are the circumstances under which we wish to appeal to you, in the hope that you will consider that appeal just and reasonable. We leave it in your hands with confidence, believing that the Parliament and the people of this country will, without hesitation, pursue that course which their duty may demand.”

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat, after speaking for nearly three hours and a half, amid loud cheers, which had also saluted him at many points in his speech. The resolutions were read seriatim, and were passed after very brief discussion. Mr. DISRAELI, for example, objected to a decision at the moment, which Mr. GLADSTONE explained that he had never asked for. Mr. THOMAS BARING pointed out a difficulty in equalising the sugar duties before the 5th of July; and Mr. GLADSTONE promised to see that no interests should be prejudiced. Mr. BAILL, Mr. VANCE, and other members objected to the increase of the duty on Irish spirits, malt, and so forth. Mr. GLADSTONE explained that if the resolutions were not passed, the increased duty would be evaded by all the stocks in bond; and ultimately they were passed, that day week being fixed for the discussion of Mr. Gladstone’s propositions as a whole.

The report was brought up on Tuesday, when Mr. E. Ball got up a discussion on the malt-tax resolution, contrary, as Mr. T. DUNCAN ineffectually urged, to the understanding of the previous night. Mr. BALL took credit to the Opposition for the way they had supported the Government in measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but when four-fifths of the increase of taxation was to be thrown upon the landed interest, it was, he said, a case of injustice. This fresh provocation ought not to have been offered to the farmers, and though he knew that the landowners could expect no sympathy from a majority of the House, still he trusted that it would not allow those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to be permanently reduced to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water. He moved the omission of the word “malt” from the resolution. Mr. BENTINCK seconded the amendment, and charged the Government with having, in all their financial measures, manifested towards the landed interest a hostility amounting to malignity.

Mr. GLADSTONE in a brief speech said that, if he were to address himself in reply in detail, he should endeavour to refute every proposition which had been put forward by preceding speakers, and he protested against the assumption that in proposing this tax Government had had the landed interest in their eye. But to enter upon this discussion would be a breach of faith to the House, the proposed vote being only formal, and designed in order to enable the revenue officers to prevent evasion of the law, should the House assent to the proposition of Government. Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the consideration of the resolution should be postponed. He adduced precedents of former postponements of resolutions, and said that all he desired was that the scheme of the Government should be discussed as a whole. He disputed the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the position of the House was by no means affected by passing this resolution. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the House had on the previous night agreed that the whole plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be discussed on Monday. The precedents cited were, he showed, entirely inapplicable, and the postponement of the resolution would either cause great loss to the revenue or great irregularity in the officials. He asked the Opposition whether they would depart from the honourable course they had hitherto adopted, and deprive Government of 250,000*l.* for a reason which it was really difficult to define. He undertook that no advantage should be taken of the resolution being assented to.

In the subsequent brief discussion, although Mr. GOULDEN showed that the 250,000*l.* would go into the pockets of the maltsters, not the landed interest, Mr. BARNOW and others persisted in the charge adduced by Mr. Bentinck. In that spirit the House went to a division, and Mr. Ball’s amendment was rejected by 224 to 143—majority for the Government, 81. The announcement was loudly and repeatedly cheered on the Ministerial side.

The resolution was agreed to, as were the remaining resolutions.

THE ARMY IN TURKEY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH put some questions to the Secretary-at-War. The first related to the transport of troops to Turkey. He said that a sum of 3,096,000*l.* had been voted for that purpose. We have already sent 25,000 troops, the total number to be sent is 27,000, and the total number of horses for cavalry and artillery will probably be about 5000. Now, a lady and gentleman can proceed to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, with every possible comfort for 100*l.*; so that if every individual soldier had been sent at the same cost, the total expense would have been 2,700,000*l.* The cost of conveying a gentleman’s horse to India is 50*l.*, which is equal to 250,000*l.* for 5000 horses; consequently the whole expense of sending this expeditionary force to India would have been 2,950,000*l.*—that is, less by 146,000*l.* than it has been to transport it to Turkey. Compare with this what had been the expenditure in former times. In 1808, when the currency was depreciated nearly 18 per cent., the whole charge for transport was 2,900,000*l.*; but that included 800,000*l.* for the maintenance of prisoners of war, so that the net charge was 2,100,000*l.*, or very nearly 1,000,000*l.* less than the sum required for the transport expenses of this year, although there were nearly 1700 horses and 22,000 men more sent to the Peninsula, than we have now sent to Turkey. Certain deductions, indeed, must be made from the charge for transports of the present year, because it includes items not incurred in 1808. These amount in the aggregate to 293,000*l.*, including 160,000*l.* for coals for the engines. This deduction makes the charge for this year above 2,800,000*l.* as against 2,100,000*l.*, so that the real difference is 700,000*l.*; and if to this we add 468,000*l.* on account of the depreciation of 18 per cent. in the currency, the practical difference becomes 1,168,000*l.* These facts he thought justified him in asking for some explanation.

The next question, of a totally distinct nature, was in what manner it is proposed by Government to pay the troops now serving in Turkey? The Turkish currency has depreciated 82½ per cent., and is undergoing still greater depreciation. It is therefore quite impossible that Government can use it to pay the troops. At Malta and Corfu the troops are paid in the currency of England. To prevent the loss which the soldier would incur from going to market with large coin, his lordship thought it would be desirable to strike a number of silver coins of twopence, because they would correspond nearly with the current value of the piastre. Lastly, his lordship desired to know what measures have been adopted to afford the means of moving the army in Turkey.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE observed that, to answer this last question explicitly, might give a very great advantage to the enemy, while it would effect no good in this country; but all accounts agree in warranting the belief that the means of moving the troops will be sufficient. As to the amount of the estimates for transport to Turkey, the Government will give, as it is bound to do, a full explanation of the manner in which any money is expended for the conduct of the war; but this money in question has not yet been expended, and the greatest possible inconvenience would arise if information were given which would enable those with whom the Government are now in treaty to deal more disadvantageously to the public than they can at the present moment. The argument drawn from the cost of conveying ladies and gentlemen to India entirely fails; for ladies and gentlemen do not carry with them many thousands tons of ammunition, and the vessels which convey them to India get return freights; whilst the vessels engaged for transport to the East have not been taken up for the voyage, but for twelve months, and the estimate is based upon the supposition that for twelve months the whole of these vessels will have to be taken. With respect to the question of currency, it will be recollected that four or five years ago the English sovereign entirely superseded the old pillar dollar, which had previously been the standard coin on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It is therefore obviously desirable that the basis of the currency on which the troops are paid should be the English sovereign; and 225,000 have been sent out to the Commissariat Department, with 5000*l.* worth of English silver—the last being more for the purpose of experiment, in the way alluded to by Lord Ellenborough, than for practical purposes.

In reply to the Earl of MALMESBURY, the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated that he had that day received from Admiral Dundas a despatch narrating the bombardment of Odessa, which he need not read, as their lordships and the public were fully in possession of the circumstances by means of the newspapers. The despatch would be published in Friday’s *Gazette*; in the same way the Government would take care to publish all information it should receive of the events of the war immediately upon receiving it; and having full appreciation of the anxiety of the community as to those events, all such information arriving at periods not inconsistent with the publication of the ordinary *Gazette* would be published in supplementary *Gazettes*.

UNAUTHORISED DIPLOMACY.

LORD CAMPBELL made a speech on behalf of his bill for preventing British subjects from holding communication with foreign Governments. The measure, he said, sought to extend the penal law of the country; but he hoped it would operate by way of prevention, and that after it had become law the evil which it prohibited would cease to exist. He quoted Grotius and Burke to show that by the law of nations intercourse between independent states could only be carried on by ministers and ambassadors duly authorised by their respective sovereigns; but the municipal law was defective in this respect; for what was done abroad in the way of unauthorised negotiations there was no remedy by the law of England; and he suggested that we should do well to follow the example of the law of the United States, which punishes such offences, upon conviction, by fine and imprisonment. He did not propose, however, to go to this extent. The present Minister of the United States in this country had informed him that the law had worked admirably. He admitted, however, that the example of America would not be sufficient to guide us, unless we had suffered inconvenience from this evil. When Mr. Pitt wished to check the ambition of the Empress Catherine of Russia in 1799, and had prepared an armament for the purpose, his designs were frustrated by the improper interference of the Opposition. Addresses had been presented from societies in this country to the National Convention of France, at the commencement of the revolutionary period, exciting the French to make war against our allies. For these offences the law provided no remedy. In the year 1848 a deputation, headed by Mr. Smith O'Brien, waited upon M. Lamartine, who represented the then governing powers of France, praying France to interfere by armed force for the establishment of independence in Ireland. The next case to which he alluded was that of the address presented by Sir James Duke to Louis Napoleon, praying him to continue at peace with this country; and the last was that of the deputation of Quakers who went to pay homage to the Czar Nicholas. He admitted that in these cases the motive was harmless; but with respect to the deputation to St. Petersburg, he said it had been attended with grave inconveniences. It was, therefore, time to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings. Having anticipated and answered several objections to legislation in such cases, and quoted precedents, he mentioned his willingness to refer the bill to a select committee.

LORD LYNCHURST, in objecting to the bill, denied that by the law of nations it was illegal for individuals belonging to one state to have intercourse with the government of another state. He specially objected to the general powers of the bill, first as calculated to prohibit the intercourse of Roman Catholics with the See and Court of Rome; and next, that it would tend to restrain all intercourse, even that of a commercial character, with foreign states. Incidentally, the noble and learned lord stated that the bill as it stood would, had it been law, have subjected to the penalties of a misdemeanor the deputation who interceded at Florence on behalf of the Madiai. Nor could any such difficulties be overcome by the expedient of a license from the Secretary of State; and he denied that the act of the Congress of the United States, to which allusion had been made, had any resemblance whatever to the present bill.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY did not think the cases mentioned by Lord Campbell were of sufficient importance to deserve legislation; and he further objected to the bill as an interdiction against the interference of Englishmen in such cases as that of the Madiai. All Englishmen had a natural right, if any foreign government oppressed their Protestant co-religionists, to represent that case to the foreign government in question; and he would never consent to the abolition of this privilege. The Bishop of OXFORD observed that the bill would take away a remarkably convenient mode of making useful representations to foreign governments without our own Government being compromised by them. Lord BEAUMONT spoke in objection to the measure, for which he said no case had been made out. The Earl of ABERDEEN said the objections taken to the bill were so numerous and so important that he was constrained to recommend his noble and learned friend not to press it. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE joined in this recommendation.

LORD CAMPBELL did not accede to the suggestion; and after a short conversation, the bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, clause 11, which states that "The first election and appointment of members of the Hebdomadal Council shall be made on the 1st day of Michaelmas term, 1854," was amended so as to read "on or before the 15th day of Michaelmas term," &c.

Clause 16 was amended so as to provide that a register of persons qualified to be members of the congregation shall be made up before the 24th of September, in place of the 10th of September, as the clause originally stood.

Clause 18.—Composition of the congregation. The clause originally stated that "From and after the 1st day of Michaelmas term, 1854, the congregation should be composed of the following persons (enumerating them). The clause was amended to, "On and after the 15th day of Michaelmas term."

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said that this clause enacted that the congregation should be composed, among others, of the following persons:—"The tutors of colleges and halls and other officers engaged in the discipline of colleges; all masters of private halls; all residents who, though not actually holding any of the aforesaid qualifications, may have held one or more of them at any previous time for three years and upwards; and residents qualified in respect of study under this act." Now, he begged to move, by way of amendment, that all these words be left out, and the words "all residents" be substituted.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the amendment. The object of the Government was to make an attempt to constitute the congregation in such a manner as to form a body that should in the best sense represent the aristocracy of the university—that is to say, its mind, intellect, and working power.

Ultimately the committee divided, and the amendment was carried by 138 to 104—majority against the Government, 34.

The result of the division was received with considerable cheering by the Opposition.

Upon clause 19, providing for the promulgation of the statutes in congregation, Mr. HEYWOOD moved as an amendment that the statutes should be in the English language. The committee at once divided, and negatived the amendment by 155 to 131.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE then moved that, at the end of the 19th clause should be added the words, "and, if accepted by congregation, shall be afterwards submitted to convocation for final adoption or rejection as a statute, act, or ordinance of the university."—Negatived by 215 to 68.

The clause was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION IN MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved the following resolution:—"That the religious wants of the great body of the labouring classes employed in our manufacturing districts (from the extensive deficiency of church accommodation, of resident clergy to administer to their spiritual necessities, and of schools to afford them a sound scriptural education) demand the earliest attention of Parliament."

The Earl of ABERDEEN would be very sorry to appear to say anything at variance with the spirit of the proposed resolution; but he could not think that Parliament would be induced to meet the deficiency of church accommodation complained of by grants made for that purpose. In the first half of this century enough has been done by private individuals to show that a great deal more may be done in that way than by looking to the Government for assistance.

"During the first 30 years of the century 500 churches were built, at a cost of 3,000,000*l.*, of which 1,152,000*l.* was supplied from the public funds, the remainder being given by private benefactors. During the following 20 years, when there were no public grants for similar undertakings, 5,500,000*l.* were expended, and 2010 churches were built within the period; so that since the cessation of public grants, the efficiency of the remedy for meeting the evil complained of has immeasurably increased."

As to schools, the State had not neglected to make provision for them. The grants for that purpose amounted, last year, to 263,000*l.*, and he was disposed to think it wise greatly to increase that sum, large as it is. Under all the circumstances, as the resolution was not intended to have any practical result, he suggested that it should be withdrawn.

The Bishops of OXFORD and ST. DAVID's concurred in this advice, and the motion was withdrawn.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

There was a brief debate on Wednesday, on the motion for going into committee on Mr. SOTHERN's Friendly Societies Bill, preceded by the presentation of an enormous mass of petitions from the working classes. Mr. Thomas Duncombe suggested its reference to a select committee, and Mr. Bright turned the suggestion into a substantial motion. This met with a general acquiescence. Mr. FITZROY said that in the present excited state of feeling among the working classes, it was advisable that satisfactory evidence should be adduced in support of any proposed alterations of the existing law; and he concurred in the suggestion for reference to a select committee. Mr. HENLEY thought that the subject was one which ought to be taken up by Government, who were already in possession of information to enable them to legislate with effect.

LORD PALMERSTON assented to the proposal to refer the bill to a select committee with the view of securing a satisfactory investigation on the subject. With respect to the general regulations of these friendly societies, of course the report of the committee which sat some years ago would be referred to any committee that might be appointed. The point, however, which had laid the foundation of

the various proposals before the House, was the question of the regulations applicable to burial clubs. That was a very painful subject, and one on which he would much rather avoid stating his opinion. His own opinion, however, was so strong as to the necessity of legislation, that if no other member were to propose to the House any legislation upon the subject, he should himself feel it his duty to do so. He thought that the honour of the country, the credit of the lower classes, and their dearest personal and private feelings were concerned in placing it beyond the possibility of doubt and imputation, that any such suspicions as had lately prevailed in this matter could, by any possibility, be founded in fact. And therefore, in the interest of the lower classes, and with the view of consulting their honourable feelings, and rescuing them from imputations which had for a long time back prevailed upon that subject, he thought some legislation was absolutely required; and he should think it his duty, if the committee were not appointed, in another session to propose some further enactment on that subject.

This speech led to an episode illustrative of Mr. Cobden's perceptive faculties.

MR. COBDEN: "The noble lord the Secretary for the Home Department said it would be a painful thing to state facts connected with this subject; but the noble lord was bound to perform his duty without reference to any feeling of delicacy towards either the House or himself. If the noble lord was in possession of facts, he ought, in justice to the people of this country, to state them."

LORD PALMERSTON: "I said nothing about being in possession of facts; I stated merely that the subject was a painful one."

MR. COBDEN: "The noble lord says he has grounds for his opinion, but that they are of too painful a nature to be stated."

LORD PALMERSTON: "I do not say so." (Laughter.)

MR. COBDEN: "Then the noble lord disclaims having any facts at all." (Laughter.) Will the noble lord admit that?"

LORD PALMERSTON: "No." (Laughter.)

MR. COBDEN: "It appears to me that the noble lord is trifling with the House in the course which he has pursued. ('No, no.') This is no laughing matter. To the noble lord belongs the merit of having on previous occasions attracted jokes from grave subjects. This is not a subject which the noble lord should select for the exercise of his jocularity. ('Oh' and murmurs.) This is a slur on the character of the working classes, and, being so, it must be a reproach to the whole nation. Will not foreign newspapers fasten on this matter, and state as a reproach to England, that we are obliged to pass laws to prevent parents from murdering their children for the sake of 3*l.*? There have been cases in which persons have murdered others for money; but those cases have not been confined to the working class, nor have the victims always been children. There was the celebrated case in which Madame Laffarge was the principal actress, and the House would recollect another case which had recently formed the subject of a trial in Scotland. Were there any grounds for believing that the destruction of children with the view of gaining money by these deaths was a general practice? Nothing of the kind. I maintain that there is no record in the history of any country in the world of a systematic destruction of children after they have arrived at an age when nature asserts her claim upon the affections of the parents."

LORD PALMERSTON: "The honourable member has been pleased to charge me with having treated this subject with pecuniary. I appeal to the House whether anything I said bears out, in the slightest degree, the honourable member's unfounded accusation. (Cheers.) I think the matter one of the greatest seriousness, and if the House laughed, it was because the honourable member would persist in imposing language to me which I had never used. All I did was to deny the honourable member's representation, which is totally unfounded. (Cheers.) The honourable member thought I proper to put words into my mouth which I never used. I was obliged to say that I had not used them, and the House laughed at the various attempts which the honourable member made to fasten upon me assertions which I never made." (Cheers.)

MR. SOTHERN agreed to Mr. Bright's amendment. But he informed the House that as all the acts relating to friendly societies expire this year, some legislation will be needed. There are in all at least 30,000 societies, of which 10,000 are unregistered. The men who belong to them are men of integrity and resolution, the pick of the working classes, and the real support of the country; and the House will do well not to disregard their interests.

The bill was referred to a select committee.

NAVAL MEASURES.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in two bills for facilitating the payment of her Majesty's navy, and the payment and distribution of prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys, to and among the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and for the better regulation of the accounts thereto. He was afraid that the high-sounding title of the bill he was seeking to introduce would have excited false expectations. The bill was the ordinary prize-bill passed at the commencement of the war, and the duration of it was contemporaneous with the war, with the exception that the scale of distribution was the same that had been announced in her Majesty's recent proclamation, giving a larger share to the seamen, and a less share to the admiral and officers commanding. There was also a provision, in consequence of our having a maritime ally, in reference to prizes of which there had been a joint capture. He also proposed to introduce a bill, a permanent bill, which was rendered necessary by the varied rates of pay, and which gave to her Majesty in Council the power of deciding the rate on which these men were to be paid.

MORE "INNOCENTS."—Last Wednesday week three bills were disposed of; this week two more have followed them. Mr. Hume's bill for making boroughs and counties liable for hutings' expenses at elections was debated on the second reading. The principle of the measure was that members of the House of Commons ought to be returned free of expense; the bill was a limited application of that principle. It met with little favour and was rejected by 154 to 57.

The other bill was Mr. Brady's second attempt at Medical Reform—a measure repudiated by the reformers of the profession, and thrown out on the motion for going into committee by 118 to 69.

ORANGE RIVER.—Mr. ADDERLEY moved an address, praying that her Majesty would reconsider the order in Council for the promulgation, on or before the 1st of August, of a proclamation abandoning and renouncing all sovereignty over the Orange River territory and its inhabitants. His position was that Government had no right to abandon the Orange River territory without the sanction of Parliament. Mr. PEAR, Sir JOHN PARKINGTON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, all concurred in approving of the abandonment of the territory, and in the opinion that the sanction of Parliament was not required. Motion withdrawn.

CROWN FORESTS.—On the motion of Mr. DRUMMOND a select committee was appointed to inquire into the present management and condition of the crown forests in England, with a view of ascertaining the responsibility of the present commissioners, and whether it would be for the public interest that some of the smaller forests should be sold as being unfit for the growth of timber for her Majesty's navy.

MR. STONOR'S CASE.—Mr. SOTHEWELL moved the addition of Mr. Moore, and of another member to be nominated by the general committee of selection, to the select committee on Mr. Stonor's case. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. F. Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Duke of Newcastle did not wish to be represented, but would leave the matter to the committee of selection, the motion was agreed to.

REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing state of the City of London have issued a comprehensive report, which has just been presented to Parliament. They recommend that, with due modifications, required by the peculiar circumstances which distinguish the corporation of London from other bodies of that class, there should be applied to it the leading provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, which has now been the law of the land for nearly twenty years, and which appears on the whole to have been attended with beneficial effects, and to have given satisfaction to the country. The heads of their principal recommendations are as follows:—

1. That a new charter be issued, containing all such provisions in existing charters of the corporation of London, and all such customs of the city, as it may be deemed expedient to preserve.
2. That the Lord Mayor be elected by the Common Council, from the common councillors, or from persons qualified to be common councillors.
3. That the aldermen be elected by the burgesses of the wards for six years, and be re-eligible; that they be justices of the peace during their term of office.
4. That the powers of the Municipal Corporations Act with respect to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates be extended to the corporation of London.
5. That the Court of Aldermen be abolished, and that its functions be transferred to the Common Council.
6. That the number of wards be reduced to some number not less than 12, nor greater than 16; and that their area and population be, as far as possible, made equal.
7. That each ward return one alderman and five common councillors to the Common Council; and that their qualification be that prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act for the larger class of boroughs—namely, the possession of real or personal estate of 1000*l.*, or being rated on an annual value of at least 30*l.*
8. That the voters in the wardmote elections be the occupiers of premises in the ward rated to the amount of 10*l.* per annum, without any additional qualification.
9. That the elections in Common Hall be abolished.
10. That the sheriffs be elected by the Common Council.
11. That the Lord Mayor's Court and the Sheriffs' Court be consolidated, and that an appeal be given from such court to one of the superior courts at Westminster.
12. That the Court of Hustings be abolished.
13. That the court at St. Martin's-le-Grand be abolished.
14. That all regulations prohibiting persons not free of the city from carrying on any trade, or using any handicraft within the city, be abolished.
15. That the metage of grain, fruit, and other measurable goods be no longer compulsory.
16. That the Fellowship of Porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of porters be abolished.
17. That the admission of brokers by the Court of Aldermen be abolished.
18. That the street toll on carts not the property of freemen be abolished.
19. That the city police be incorporated with the metropolitan police.
20. That the conservancy of the river Thames be transferred to a board consisting of the Lord Mayor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity-house, and the First Commissioner of Woods.
21. That the exclusive privileges of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen on the river Thames be abolished.
22. That the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the corporation be consolidated.

"23. That the money and securities of the corporation be lodged in the Bank of England.

"24. That the election of auditors be amended.

"25. That the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts, with respect to the mortgaging of lands, and the making of an annual return of revenue and expenditure to the Secretary of State, be extended to the corporation of London.

"26. That the Irish Society be dissolved; that its trusts be declared by act of Parliament; and that new trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

"27. That the external boundaries of the city remain unchanged; but that the municipal connexion between the corporation of London and a part of the borough of Southwark be abolished.

"28. That the rest of the metropolis be divided into districts for municipal purposes.

"29. That in the event of such division being made, a Metropolitan Board of Works be created, composed of members deputed to it from the council of each metropolitan municipal body, including the Common Council of the city.

"30. That the coal duties now collected by the corporation of London, so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of this board; and that, in case the coal duties which expire in 1862 should not be renewed, the 4*d.* duty now levied on behalf of the city should cease at the same time.

"31. That this board be empowered to levy a rate, limited to a fixed poundage, for public works of general metropolitan utility, over the metropolitan district.

"32. That no works be executed by this board unless the plans have been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council."

MR. MANN'S REPORT ON EDUCATION.

THE report of the Census Commissioners on the educational establishments of England and Wales, and the progress of education, together with other statistics relating to this important subject, has just been printed. The report itself is most comprehensive, and the copious tables and appendices annexed to it make its length very considerable. From a summary of the report published by the *Morning Chronicle* we make some cuttings which will interest our readers, and perhaps lead them to the report itself. The report states at the commencement that the difficulties encountered in prosecuting the inquiry were considerable, inasmuch as, owing to delay in giving an authoritative interpretation to an ambiguous section of the act, it was deemed advisable to continue the extensive preparations which had been already made on a purely voluntary basis, with respect to the filling up of the returns. The course pursued was upon that principle, and 30,610 enumerators delivered schedules of the questions to upwards of 70,000 heads of schools. When the returns were delivered, it appeared that in many cases no information had been given:—

"Stated summarily, the result of the inquiry is, that returns have been received from 44,836 day schools (15,411 public and 29,425 private), from 23,137 Sunday schools, from 1,545 evening schools for adults, and from 1,057 literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions. But in addition to the above number of schools, from which returns were received, the lists supplied by the enumerators make mention of 1,206 other day schools (107 public and 1,099 private) and 377 other Sunday schools, from which no returns were procurable. If we assume that each of these last-named schools contained upon an average, as many scholars as did each of the schools which made returns, the ultimate result of the educational census will be this:—Day schools: public, 15,518; private, 30,524; total, 46,042. Scholars at public schools, 1,422,982; at private ditto, 721,396; total, 2,144,378. Sunday schools, 23,514; Sunday school scholars, 2,407,642; evening schools for adults, 1545; scholars, 39,783."

Comparing the present position of education with the past, and dealing only with totals:—

"It appears as to day schools that while in 1818 there was a scholar for every 17.25 persons, and in 1833 a scholar for every 11.27 persons, in 1851 there was a scholar for every 8.36 persons; and as to Sunday schools it appears that while in 1818 there was one Sunday scholar for every 24.40 persons and in 1833 one scholar to every 9.28 persons, in 1851 there was one scholar to every 7.45 persons. The increase between 1818 and 1851 was, of day scholars, 218 per cent. and of Sunday scholars 404 per cent.; while the increase of population was but 54 per cent."

So far then the rate of progress has been satisfactory, and this progress is all the more encouraging from the fact, that the greater portion of it must have been effected among the working classes.

The report deals with the question of how many out of the population, which on the 31st March, 1851, amounted to 17,927,609, ought to have been at school on that day. After considering the various causes which keep children away from school—namely, the sick, those educated at home, and those whose labour is valuable, and other impediments, it is at once perceived that the present standard is considerably below what it ought to be. After these deductions the result appears to be that—

"The number of children in England and Wales of an age appropriate to school instruction (say from three to fifteen) is 4,908,696; from which must be deducted, as unable, on account of occupation, serious illness, or domestic education, to belong to day schools, 1,245,435; leaving a residue of 3,663,261, with respect to whom there is apparently no reason other than the parent's pleasure why they should not be at school. Allowing the parents' discretion to be reasonable,

while the child is under the age of five and after it has passed the age of twelve, there yet remain as many as 968,557 children between five and twelve, whose absence from the school-books cannot be explained by either illness, occupation, professional home instruction, or legitimate excuse of parents. Further; it appears that some of the existing schools are inefficient—ill adapted for their purpose; so that, to have made the state of things of 1851 completely satisfactory, there should have been 968,557 more scholars between the ages of five and twelve upon the school-books, while some of those already there should have been found at more efficient schools.

"This would establish a proportion of 16.8 per cent. of the total population; 1.5 per cent. between three and five—1.6 per cent. between twelve and fifteen—and 137 per cent. between five and twelve."

The number of wholly self-supporting private day schools is 30,524, containing 721,396 scholars; and the number of aided public is 15,518, containing 1,422,982 scholars. These form the two great classes of schools. The public schools may be divided into three classes:—

1. Supported by general or local taxation, of which class there are 610 schools, with 98,826 scholars. 2. Supported by endowments, of which class there are 3125 schools, with 206,279 scholars. 3. Supported by religious bodies, of which class there are 10,595 schools, with 1,048,851 scholars. 4. Other public schools, of which class there are 1081 schools, with 109,214 scholars. The total number of public schools therefore is 15,411, containing 1,413,176 scholars, 795,632 males and 617,558 females. In Class I. there are 35 military schools, with 3348 scholars; 14 naval schools, with 2348 scholars; one Woods and Forests school, with 259 scholars; 3 corporation schools, with 2394 scholars; 523 workhouse schools, with 38,067 scholars; and 34 prison schools, with 2410 scholars. In Class II. there are 566 collegiate and grammar schools, with 35,612 scholars; and 2559 other endowed schools, with 170,667 scholars. The annual value of these endowments is estimated at 500,000*l.* In Class III., the number of schools has increased from 766 before 1801 to 10,595 now existing:—

"The cost at which the schools of religious bodies are supported may, perhaps, be gathered from the statements as to income which were furnished with respect to 5761 of the number. Accurate returns, however, of financial matters are proverbially difficult to be procured. The total income, for the year 1850, of the 5761 schools, from which sufficiently authentic statements were received, was 459,627*l.* The number of scholars in these schools being 634,134, this makes the average annual expense of each to be 14*s.* 6*d.* If it can be assumed that the income of the remaining 4834 schools was the same per scholar as that of the above 5761, the total annual income of the whole 10,595 schools in Class III. having 1,048,851 scholars, will be 760,218*l.*, and if the 2113 schools belonging to religious bodies—which have been placed amongst 'Endowed Schools' in Class II.—be taken into account, the total income will be 960,188*l.*, for 1,188,786 scholars. The following are the sources of this income:—Permanent endowment, 23,779*l.*, or 6*d.* per scholar; voluntary contributions, 376,340*l.*, or 7*s.* 2*d.* per scholar; grants from Government, 42,064*l.*, or 10*d.* per scholar; payments by other scholars, 259,135*l.*, or 4*s.* 11*d.* per scholar; other sources, 56,900*l.*, or 1*s.* 1*d.* per scholar. Total 760,218*l.*, or 14*s.* 6*d.* per scholar.

"The number of teachers is returned for 8232 of the schools of religious bodies. In these there are 44,167 teachers (22,176 males and 21,991 females) thus composed, viz., 14,858 general teachers (5902 masters and 8956 mistresses), 8312 paid monitors and pupil-teachers (4418 males and 3894 females), and 20,997 unpaid teachers (11,856 males and 9141 females). These teachers instruct 875,238 scholars (484,112 males and 391,126 females)."

The following table shows most concisely the number of schools and the scholars in connexion with the different religious bodies:—

	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	10,505	1,048,851	12,708	1,188,786
DENOMINATIONAL.				
Church of England.....	8,571	801,507	10,555	920,474
Church of Scotland.....	5	946	5	946
United Presbyterian Church.....	3	217	3	217
Presbyterian Church in England.....	25	2,447	25	2,723
Scottish Presbyterians.....	1	845	1	345
Presbyterians.....	7	1,321	13	2,630
Independents.....	451	47,406	453	50,186
Baptists.....	115	8,665	131	9,390
Society of Friends.....	23	2,247	33	3,026
Unitarians.....	30	3,736	39	4,306
Moravians.....	7	366	7	366
Wesleyan Methodists.....	363	30,764	391	41,144
Methodist New Connexion.....	15	1,815	14	1,851
Primitive Methodists.....	23	1,297	26	1,342
Bible Christians.....	8	367	8	367
Wesleyan Association.....	10	1,112	11	1,176
Calvinistic Methodist.....	41	2,514	44	2,925
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.....	9	644	10	714
New Church.....	9	1,551	9	1,551
Dissenters.....	43	5,392	49	5,805
Isolated Protestant Congregations.....	14	1,144	14	1,144
Lutherans.....	1	157	2	221
French Protestants.....	1	15	1	15
German Mission.....	1	100	2	116
Roman Catholics.....	311	38,583	339	41,382
Jews.....	10	1,234	12	2,901
UNDENOMINATIONAL.				
British.....	514	82,597	514	82,597
Others.....	4	1,062	4	1,062

A large majority of the Church of England schools are supported by the Committee of Council on Education and National Society:—

"In 1846, the society undertook an extensive investigation into the state of Church education in the country; and the facts collected showed that the number of Church day schools then existing was 37,045, with 995,865 scholars. Of this number of schools, 6798 were reported as connected with the society, containing 526,764 scholars. The number, according to the present census, are 10,555 schools and 929,874 scholars; of which 8995 schools, having 498,876 scholars, are said to be national schools.

"The amount and sources of income of Church schools are returned for 4546 schools, containing 472,872 scholars. The total amount for these schools is stated at £41,762, for the year 1850, which gives an average income of 14s. 5d. per scholar. The sources of this income were—permanent endowment, 13,240l.; voluntary contributions, 179,765l.; grants from Government, 18,132l.; payments by scholars, 103,264l.; other sources, 27,351l. If this proportion were applied to the whole number of Church schools and scholars in Class III., the total amount of annual income would be 579,875l.; to which must be added about 182,876l. for the endowed Church schools in Class II.; making an aggregate of 762,751l. This, however, must be a very inadequate view of the amount raised by the Church of England in support of elementary education; for the returns published by the National Society in 1846-7 show a total amount of 874,948l."

Of the other religious bodies the Independents or Congregationalists occupy the first place, and the income of the Congregational Board of Education was nearly 160,000l. from December, 1843, to April, 1850. The next body, the Wesleyan Methodists, it is stated, cannot have raised more than 207,000l. since 1840. The income of 243 of their day schools out of the total 363, was in 1850, 23,865l., including 1862 Government grants. Since March, 1851, 77 other Wesleyan schools for 13,306 scholars have been established. The Roman Catholics stand fourth on the list, and the income of 108 of their schools for which returns were made was, in 1850, 10,892l. The Baptists are the only other important body, and they are generally adverse to denominational education. The provision made by the other bodies is comparatively small, the whole together being 331 schools, containing 33,551 scholars. The British schools—12 schools conducted upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society—are important. The income of the society for the year last past, 1851, was, and the income in 1850 of 628 British schools was 59,132l., including Government grants to the amount of 4455l. These schools have increased from 16 before 1801 to 852.

The total number of Sunday schools was 23,137, containing 2,369,039 scholars. Of these 10,427 schools, with 935,892 scholars, belonged to the Church of England; 2590 schools, with 343,478 scholars, belonged to the Independents; 1767 schools, with 186,516 scholars, to the Baptists; 232 schools, with 33,254 scholars, to the Roman Catholics; 4126 schools, with 429,727 scholars, to the Original Connexion of the Wesleyan Methodists; 1113 schools, with 98,294 scholars, to the Primitive Methodists; 962 schools, with 112,740 scholars, to the Calvinistic Methodists. The numbers belonging to the other denominations are much smaller:—

"One of the principal features of the Sunday-school system is the number of teachers. Out of the 23,137 schools which made returns, the number of teachers was given for 21,724, containing 2,281,344 scholars. If this proportion be applied to the whole number of scholars, the aggregate number of teachers would be 318,135. This gives a proportion of 7.6 scholars to one teacher; but this must be taken subject to the observation that in some parts of the country (more especially in the north of England) a custom prevails of alternate teaching, i.e., one set of teachers will attend the morning classes, and another set the afternoon, or two sets teach on alternate months. This practice, however, is generally now discontinued, and is gradually falling into desuetude. On the other hand, in the infant classes, as many as a hundred scholars will have only one teacher. The proportion of teachers to scholars varies in the different denominations; thus, in the Church of England schools there are 12.3 scholars on an average to a teacher; whilst the average amongst Independents is 7.8; amongst Baptists, 6.4; amongst Wesleyan Methodists, 5.2. Out of 301,447 teachers, 10,303 are returned as being paid—viz., 5811 males, and 5072 females. These are chiefly in Church of England schools, which, indeed, contain 9286 out of the 10,883. No doubt they are mostly the masters or mistresses of national schools. It is worthy of remark that, on the first establishment of Sunday schools, a salaried staff of teachers was contemplated; it was more by accident than by design that the voluntary plan of tuition, which is now the most valuable portion of the system, was introduced."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

THE news from the Continent this week is extremely scanty; the main interest centring in the bombardment of Odessa. Our readers have been already informed of the principal facts, and we have now only to narrate the origin and details of the first war exploit of the combined fleets.

When the *Furious* returned from Odessa to the combined fleet, with the intelligence that the flag of truce had been fired on, the admirals consulted together, and resolved to chastise the Russians for this outrage against the law of nations. They carried their fleets before Odessa, whither they arrived on the 20th of April, and demanded of General

Osten Sacken his reasons for outraging the flag of truce. The general made an answer the reverse of the truth. He said that the boat was not fired upon; but that the battery opened upon the *Furious* because she steamed up the bay for purposes of inspection. The real fact is that the *Furious* was motionless until the return of her boat. Of course the admirals were not satisfied with the reply, and they sent a demand for the delivery of all the shipping in the port, and, in the event of no answer arriving before sunset on the 21st, declared that they would punish this outrage on the law of nations. No answer was returned, and they resolved to attack the place.

To give the reader some idea of Odessa, we quote from the description by an eye-witness of the combat:—"It has often been compared in general aspect to Brighton, but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve inwards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north they sink into low sandy mounds and flat endless steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-easterly end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which was a lighthouse. This is called the Quarantine Mole, and shelters a great crowd of ships of all nations. Their crews are never permitted to go into the town, but are strictly imprisoned within a small walled-in and strictly-guarded quarantine district at the foot of the cliffs, even if they should happen to be detained there for six months at a time." At the northern extremity of the cliffs there was another mole, "called the Imperial Mole, enclosing a mass of Russian ships of all sorts, and some large stores or barracks. Both moles had a formidable array of embrasures, and there was a battery between them at the foot of the cliffs, but, as far as we could learn, they were badly off for guns. We counted over seventy embrasures. The steamers had orders to go as far as possible inshore, so as to rake and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing upon any part of the town or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole."

The first division which attacked the batteries consisted of the French frigates *Vauban* and *Decourtes*, and the English frigates *Sampson* and *Tiger*. Captain Jones, of the *Sampson*, led the attack, and steaming to within about 2000 yards of the batteries, delivered his fire. He then wheeled round in a circle about half a mile in diameter, followed by the other steamers, each taking up the fire in succession. "Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers, without ever touching or getting into scrapes." The guns on the mole steadily replied; and three hot shots dropping into the *Vauban* set her on fire. The pumps were had recourse to to extinguish the fire, but in vain; one of the red-hot cannon balls had penetrated the outer coating of her timbers, and was slowly burning internally. She went out of action for a short while until the fire was extinguished, when she returned. Soon after the second division of attack, consisting of the French steamer *Mogador*, the British steamers, *Terrible*, *Furious*, and *Retribution*, entered into the action, standing further in shore, and commenced a tremendous fire upon the batteries, hailing down shells and balls. A small flotilla of gun-boats, sent by the rest of the fleet, were also now taking part in the engagement; and the *Archæus*, sailing frigate, stood most prettily in and out, and kept up a pattering of shot upon the guns of the Quarantine Mole, which had begun to fire. To engage the gun-boats, the Russians brought down a horse artillery battery of six guns; but a shower of congrue rockets speedily sent them flying. About one o'clock a shed at the back of the Tongue battery, on the Imperial Mole, caught fire and blew up. The ships stood further in; and the *Terrible* threw her shells among the shipping, setting them on fire. The attack was continued until about five o'clock, when the ships were recalled. The destruction of the military port of Odessa, its shipping, barracks, and stores was complete. The British loss was one killed and ten slightly wounded. The French loss was two men killed and two wounded in the *Vauban*, from an accident with one of her guns.

The following is the official despatch of Captain Jones, of the *Sampson*, to Admiral Dundas, which appeared in last night's *Gazette*:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Sampson*, off Odessa, April 22, 1854.

"Sir,—Hereewith I have the honour to forward a list of casualties sustained on board her Majesty's ship under my command, in the attack and destruction of the fort and shipping in Port Imperial this day, and I avail myself of the opportunity to express my entire satisfaction at the conduct of the steam division which you did me the honour of placing under my command.

"The management of the several ships, in close proximity to each other, and in very shallow water, manoeuvring for several hours, required the most vigilant attention, and were executed without an accident; but as these proceedings were under your own immediate eye, it is not requisite for me to say more on such and similar particulars.

"The French steamer *Vauban* was obliged to retire at an early period of the attack in consequence of some red-hot shot from the batteries having made a lodgement in the lining of the ship, but as soon as the fire could be extinguished, she returned to her post in the attack.

"The conduct of this ship's company was such as might be expected of a British crew devoted to their Queen and country, and the arrangements in detail by Lieutenant Shoté B. Pierré, first of this ship, had provided for every exigency.

"The precision with which the captains of the guns took aim elicited my warmest commendation during the attack, and did full justice to the care and correctness with which Lieutenant E. McArthur, R.M.A., prepared the fuses for the required range; as marksmen, William Barker, gunner's mate, and John Edwards, sailmaker, were especially noticeable.

"The engine was worked with that steady obedience to order which has at all times distinguished the conduct of Mr. Jago, whether under fire or otherwise.

"The division of rocket-boats under Commander Dickson were admirably managed, and contributed most essentially to the success of the day."

"The ships and vessels in Port Imperial amounted to about 24, most of which being sunk or on fire at the time of your making the recall, and the explosion of the battery on the pier head, rendered further operations in that quarter unnecessary."

(Signed) "L. T. JONES, Captain.
"Vice-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, C.B.
Commander-in-Chief."

The despatch of Admiral Dundas, in the same number of the *Gazette*, is as follows:—

"*Britannia*, off Odessa, April 22, 1854.

"Sir,—I beg you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying correspondence, relative to the fire of the batteries at Odessa on the *Furious* and her boat, when flying each a flag of truce, which I trust, fully explain to their Lordships the exact nature of this uncivilised act of aggression, and the false statements by which General d'Osten Sacken has been led to attempt to justify it. And as, in addition to the fortress of Odessa, the Russians were labouring day and night in strengthening the moles and erecting formidable sea defences, and had also collected between 20,000 and 30,000 men for the protection of this military depot, as well as for the security of vessels seeking shelter under the guns of the place, Admiral Hamelin and I decided on sending the joint demand to the Governor, of which the enclosed No. 5 is a copy.

"As no answer had been received up to 7 A.M. this morning, the combined steam division noted in the margin, with 6 rocket-boats, under the immediate orders of Captain Jones, opened fire on the Imperial Fort and Mole, and Russian vessels lying there. By 8 A.M. the magazine was blown up, the forts were destroyed, and the ships sunk or burnt.

"The city of Odessa, and the mole containing the merchant-vessels of all nations, were not molested, agreeably to the commands of her Majesty to respect private property as much as possible.

"Our loss has happily been small—one killed and ten wounded; and the damage to the ships by the enemy's fire can be repaired at sea.

"It is my pleasing duty to state, that between the two squadrons the greatest cordiality exists, and that the conduct of the French steam-frigates calls for my warmest praise. The *Vauban* was set on fire by red-hot shot, but by the cool courage and activity of her captain and crew, the fire was extinguished.

"I recommend all the officers, seamen, and Royal Marine employed on the service, to their lordships' notice, particularly Captain Jones, the senior officer of the steam division, and Commander Dickson, of the *Britannia*, who, in charge of the rocket-boats, did good service.

"I enclose a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Jones, and a list of the killed and wounded.

(Signed) "J. W. D. Dundas,
"Vice-Admiral."

"The Secretary of the Admiralty."

The ships left on the following morning for Sebastopol. The Russians have published, of course, a *deus ex machina* bulletin of their bombardment, giving an entirely false account of what did take place, and an account of many ships that did not take place.

The French ambassador has had a quarrel with the Porte, which has ended in the recall of that hotheaded functionary. The subject of the quarrel was the Greek Catholics who reside in Turkey. It appears that the French ambassador was jealous of some supposed interest which Lord Stratford had exerted in favour of certain Greeks; and thinking France had been ill-treated in the matter, made a demand on the Porte that the Latin Greeks should be expelled from the decree of expulsion. It is said that Redschid Pacha granted the demand verbally; but that after consulting Lord Stratford he changed his mind. This enraged General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and he sent an ultimatum to the Porte, declaring he should depart, with the whole personnel of the embassy, in forty-eight hours, if his demand was not complied with. He packed up his trunks and sold his horses. There was great commotion in the Sublime Porte, and Redschid Pacha tendered his resignation, but was implored to remain. By what means this affair was brought to a peaceful termination we are not informed; but it is certain that the French Minister did not leave Constantinople, and that he has since become reconciled to the Turkish Government. General Baraguay d'Hilliers reaps the fruit of this intemperate proceeding by receiving his recall.

With respect to the armies on the Danube, the only news we have is that they remain pretty much in the position in which we left them last week. Omar Pacha remains at Schumla, and is likely to remain there until he is joined by the allies, under whose commanding officers he has consented to serve. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives a very amusing account of the visit of General Bosquet to Varna, which we append:—

General Bosquet, with two aides-de-camp, arrived at Schumla on the 20th, and on the following day paid a visit to Omar Pacha. He appears to be a man of great energy, and to be the one to rouse the sluggish procrastinating Turk. He created considerable excitement at Varna. Having paid a visit to the Pacha, he desired to see the barracks. Here he found the men all ranged up each side of the rooms by their beds. He looked at them, and suddenly stopping one man, he asked, "Where does that man come from?" From such and such a town, was the reply. "Whereabouts is that town—what route do you take to it?" He was satisfied as to these points. "Tell him to go and fetch his knapsack, and let me see it." The knapsack was brought, opened, and every article minutely examined and commented on. "Now let me see his ammunition pouch." That was likewise produced. "Ask him," he continued to the interpreter, "how many cartridges it holds." "Sixty," was the reply. "Impossible," he retorted. "I want to know how many cartridges he carries in his pouch, and how many he carries in his knapsack; ask him that, will you?" "Ah, very good; forty in pouch and twenty in

knapsack, eh?" "Tell him," he continued, taking a bundle of cartridges in his hand, "that in France each packet is wrapped in wax cloth, and is kept with the greatest care by the soldier; he takes as much care of his ammunition as he would of his mistress! Tell him that a general starting on a march with his division knows that his soldiers have ammunition; but after having marched ten leagues, if they do not take care of it, the soldier deceives the general; he thinks he has ammunition when he has not. Tell him to be careful of his ammunition." He then turns round in an abrupt manner and says, "But all this doesn't go on without writing: where are the clerks? Let me see the clerks." He was then conducted to a room where these gentry were at work. On his entry he observed a paper containing a great number of columns. "Ah! tell me what this is." "That is a return of the number of troops in the fortress—it is made out daily." "Good; now what is that heading? Ask him what that heading, will you?" He was satisfied as to that point, heading, will you?" "All." "Well, what's this column—down to the minutest particular. When he came to the quarters of the Egyptian troops he harangued them in Arabic, to their great astonishment; but he was hardly to be wondered at, as he was 18 years in Africa. To the Pasha he said, through the interpreter, "Tell him that if my division comes here, in 20 days I'll have the waters of that lake in Varna supplying the town. I'll have all the streets cleaned, and divided into departments A, B, C, D, &c. I have three bands in my division. I'll make all these women dance; I'll render them gay." So he went on, in an off-hand manner, which gave the Turks no breathing-time. It is most devoutly to be wished that he and his division may come here. They would do an infinity of good, not only materially, but in rousing the dormant energies of the laziest of the human race.

A very considerable force both of French and British is now on the Turkish territory. Lord Raglan, Prince Napoleon, General Evans, and probably Marshal St. Arnaud, have arrived at Constantinople. The British troops, both at Gallipoli and Scutari, have been exercised in brigades. It is reported, but we have no kind of voucher for the report, that a large force has been ordered to march to Adrianople. Letters from Teheran, in the *Journal of Constantinople*, announce that Count Kanikoff, Russian envoy-extraordinary, had sent from Tiflis an ultimatum to the Persian Government, giving it two hours to declare which side it would take. The Shah answered by giving orders that 50,000 men, under Mehmet Khan, should instantly repair to the Turkish frontiers; and the Shah intends demanding from Russia the restitution of the provinces wrested by her from Persia on different occasions.

A telegraphic despatch states that Generals Jellachich and Mamula have received positive orders to enter the Herzegovina and Upper Albania immediately, should the Montenegrins cross the frontier and the Pashas demand the assistance of Austria.

The Greek insurrection seems to be in rather a low condition. It is said that the Greek Government is in receipt of monthly subsidies of 40,000*l.* to keep up the drooping spirits of the rebels. It has produced what might be expected—piracy in the Greek seas; and a British merchant vessel is said to have been seized and the crew murdered. The Greek Chambers have been dissolved.

With respect to Germany there is little new, the chief fact being the dismissal of the Prussian Minister at War, General Bonin. The reason for that dismissal is a very simple one. General Bonin had the courage to say before the Loan Committee of the Second Prussian Chamber, that it would be parricide for Prussia to take sides with Russia!

According to a telegraphic despatch from Vienna new negotiations are in progress. We give the despatch, but we do not believe one word of it:—

"During the last week several conferences have taken place between Count Buol, the Earl of Westmorland, and M. de Bourquenay, at which conditions were agreed upon, to be offered by Austria to Russia after the former has occupied Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Upper Albania.

"The conditions were said to be found acceptable by Baron Meyendorff. They were regarded as being probably the final attempt of Austria to restore peace before she declares herself."

News from the Baltic in the *Paris Moniteur* informs us that the thaw of the Neva was expected on the 27th of April; that the ice had already broken up in the Gulf, and that the approach of hostilities is profoundly apprehended in St. Petersburg. Four batteries have been established at the entrance of the Neva, and St. Petersburg placed under the command of four military governors.

With regard to the Russian forces, one account gives them 100,000 men at St. Petersburg, and 200,000 in Finland. Another account gives them 52,000 men in Finland, 30,000 in Cronstadt, and 45,000 on the southern coast of the Baltic. If we may believe a letter purporting to be from St. Petersburg, and published in the *Cologne Gazette*, the Russians have already made provisions for the prisoners they hope to take:—

"I am now looking at a regulation drawn up and relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. It will be published in a few days. It comprises forty-seven paragraphs, and concerns those who may be taken with arms in their hands on the field of battle or on board ship, and who may belong to this or that nation. Thus the Hungarians, when made prisoners, are to be sent to Siberia, or else given up to Austria; the Turks will be treated as prisoners of war generally are; but strangers and Christians serving in the Turkish ranks, as also renegades, will be treated as common felons. Medical men are in the same category as the Turks, that is, simple prisoners of war, and so are all that are not virtually active combatants. The Poles, like the Hungarians, and all the prisoners, indeed, should they be refractory, are to be transported in chains. The Turkish officers, if Mussulmen, are to be consigned to Tula, in the interior, the soldiers to Orel, the

Christians to Karsk, the strangers (except the Poles and Hungarians) to Kaloga and Riazand. Russian Poles are to be confined in the dungeons of the fortress of Kiev, and tried by courts-martial."

Our only news of the British fleet in the Baltic is that it had been joined by ten French ships, left the Bay of Elnabben, and had sailed in the direction of the Gulf of Finland. Rumour last night came hot into town with the story in his mouth that Cronstadt had been taken; but there is not the slightest chance of its being true.

PRINCE ALBERT ON CLERICAL MARRIAGES.

For two hundred years there has existed a corporate society, no doubt frequently heard of by our readers, called the Sons of the Clergy. The name does not give much indication of its objects, which are to relieve the children of the clergy. At this time about 1200 persons are annually assisted, of whom 700 are widows and aged single, unmarried daughters of clergymen. This year the bi-centenary festival was solemnly celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, with the additional spice of Prince Albert's presence, and the novelty of divine service, with a choir 300 strong, performed under the dome of St. Paul's. There was a great procession; the Archbishop of Canterbury preached; and the sum collected was 690*l.*

In the evening there was a dinner, as usual, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. The old, old toast, "Church and Queen," was followed by "Prince Albert and the Royal Family;" and the Prince stood up and made a speech which greatly pleased the clerical dignitaries, by whom he is suspected of Germanism.

"My Lord Mayor, allow me to return you, on my own behalf and on that of the royal family, my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed our health; and to you, gentlemen, for the cordial response which you have made to the toast. I am, indeed, highly gratified to have been a witness to the 200th anniversary of this festival, testifying as it does that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have once undertaken, and do not forsake the spirit which animated their forefathers."

(*Loud cheers.*) When our ancestors purified the Christian faith, and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood—(*loud cheers.*)—they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy, and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly won religious liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of a clergy united with the people by every sympathy, natural, personal, and domestic. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for 300 years the blessing of a Church establishment which rests upon this basis; and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact, that the Christian ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every Christian duty, as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties. (*Loud cheers.*) Whilst we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life—the one which amongst the children of this generation exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the goods of this world. Gentlemen, the appellation of a money-making parson is not only a reproach but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to shun opportunities of acquiring wealth open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves; and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own. (*Cheers.*) Are we not bound, then, to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitution, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours. You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to-day; and although this institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public suggestion of the claims which the sons of the clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value. (*Cheers.*) May it continue for farther hundred years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilisation, and piety. (*Loud cheers.*) I have received permission from the Lord Mayor to propose the 'Health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. Lord Denman, the President and Vice-President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.' Lord Denman is unfortunately obliged to be absent on this occasion; but the Archbishop of Canterbury we have the pleasure of seeing in good health at this table, and I beg to propose his good health. At the same time, if you will allow me to be your spokesman, I beg leave to return his grace our warmest thanks for the very eloquent and feeling sermon which he preached this day in the metropolitan cathedral." (*Loud cheers.*)

Other gentlemen spoke, notably the Primate and the Bishop of London; but the Prince's speech is the only one of public interest.

The treasurer read the financial report, which announced that Prince Albert had contributed 100 guineas, that the 113 stewards of the festival had handed in lists amounting to 3500*l.*, that the collection at the cathedral doors was 690*l.*, that the

subscriptions at the dinner gave a sum of 314*l.*, that an estimated sum of 3500*l.* might be added as the proceeds of sermons preached in aid of the funds, that the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke had given a donation of 500*l.*, and that the receipts for the year would amount to 12,050*l.*

RUSSELL AGAINST SECULAR EDUCATION.

It is nothing new to find Lord John Russell putting forth his oratorical strength against secular education, in that familiar and congenial theatre the platform of the British and Foreign School Society. But if it be not novel, it has a smack of novelty about it, for amid this session of war preparation we have heard more of the sword than the pen—more of the camp than the school, and the public education question seems by almost universal consent to have disappeared for the moment. Therefore, as our readers take an interest in the question, they will be glad to see what are the arguments upon which Lord John relies when he is holding forth in the Borough-road.

The annual meeting of the society was held on Monday, Lord John Russell's share of it was the honourable one of chairman. The report, showing the usual operations of the society, and the usual prosperous balance-sheet, having been read and adopted, and the dark clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Ward, from Canada, the Rev. Dr. Barth, from Wurttemberg, Mr. Edward Strutt, M.P., and Mr. Ball, M.P., having spoken, Lord John delivered his annual speech in acknowledging a vote of thanks. He said that the society has now existed 45 years; surviving the strong opposition which beset its birth, and coming down to these days when the question is not whether education shall be given or not, but what education shall be given.

"Now, when we have to discuss these questions in Parliament, we are met—as we are with regard to any matter of this kind upon which the Government asks for support—by two bodies, called respectively voluntaries and secularists, both of which are opposed to the plans of Government upon this subject. With regard to the first of these I need say nothing, because we are here a voluntary society, and are only proposing to carry into effect our own views of education; but with regard to the second of these, I must be allowed to say, in the first place, that whatever obstacles we may encounter from their opposition, I believe many of those who are advocates for that species of education are as deeply impressed with the necessity of giving religious instruction to the poor as any of those who belong to the National or to the British and Foreign School Society. They have, however, I think, unfortunately fallen into a state of despair. Seeing the divisions of opinion among us—seeing that the established church, on the one hand, is not content with schools in which the Church Catechism is not taught—seeing that various denominations, on the other hand, are not satisfied with any species of education in which their own peculiar doctrines have not an adequate expression—they, therefore, conclude that the only mode that can be considered national, and that can unite opinions, is to give only secular instruction, and leave religious instruction to be given by the ministers of religion. I own that to me, looking at this as a practical question, innumerable difficulties rise up against the adoption of such a proposition. In the first place, I could not but be struck with the answer of one of the boys at the examination to-day, when he was asked for what purpose the Holy Scriptures were given to mankind, and he answered, 'To be the guide of our conduct in life.' Well, now, what an imperfect, what a lame system must that be which proposes, either by State assistance or voluntary effort, to educate the great body of the people of this country, and yet leaves out the knowledge of that which is to guide our conduct in life! (*Applause.*) Can any omission be more unwise, or more fatal to the object we have in view? Because it is not a matter upon which we say, 'This is what you are to be taught at school, but you will be taught other and more important things elsewhere.' The children who receive only secular instruction will conclude most naturally that they have the sum and substance of that which is most necessary for them. That they might attend religious instruction elsewhere is no doubt possible; but, when you consider the time that is taken up at school, and the occupations of the various ministers of religion, you will see that it is hardly possible in practice that in one place children should receive an adequate secular instruction, and that in another place they should find a minister of religion capable of giving them the whole of the instruction which is required for their religious education. (*Applause.*) If that is the case, and if it be so important that their conduct in life should be regulated, will you give them moral instruction apart from the Bible—apart from any religious sanction? That, again, appears to me to be an equally unwise and an equally fatal course, because, if these precepts of morality, these rules for the guidance of their conduct have a divine sanction, it ought to be revealed to them, and the counsel of God should not be withheld. (*Cheers.*) I should be sorry that, whether it be by the State or by voluntary societies, such a mistake should be made by those who are educated as to think that their education was complete, unless they had received religious instruction; or, that religious instruction was something separate and professional, belonging only to certain persons who were endowed by the State, or were ministers of dissenting communions, and were alone enabled to deal with the matter of religion. I have always contended that this matter of religion is secular as well as religious, that it belongs to us all, that it pervades the whole business of life, and is, in fact, one of those things which ought to be reckoned among the common things of which every household ought to partake. (*Applause.*) I have ventured to say

thus much to you, because the question at the present time—a question which I fear will be much debated before we come to a solution of it—is not whether education ought to be given so much as of what kind it ought to be. But, whatever our views on this subject, we ought all to endeavour to promote that system of education that we approve, because the people of England have not at present either the amount or the quality of education that they ought to receive."

Lord John then made out with arguments and statistics that there are at least one million of children who do not receive any education, yet who might be educated somewhat, if looked after, irrespective of the disputed question of secular or religious education. Let them be looked after by all means.

THE PIMLICO CHURCH BATTLES.

A DEPUTATION having laid before the Bishop of London a resolution passed at a vestry meeting on Easter Tuesday, respecting certain practices in the church of St. Paul's, Wilton-place, his lordship has replied by letter, stating that he would inquire into the allegations made; and that he shall forbid the curates to make unauthorised and strange obeisances to the cross placed on the communion-table, and will require them to read the service audibly and distinctly as the law enjoins.

Mr. Liddell has published a long letter repudiating the resolution of the vestry, "on the ground of its utter informality," and contradicting its statements. He denies that "the congregation of St. Paul's is collected from various parishes," and alleges that out of 1000 rented sittings only 109 are let to non-parishioners. He points to his crowded congregations as refuting the charge that "the services are offensive to the majority of Church people in the district." The difference between the service as it was and as it now is consists, he says, in its being a full choral service. He has never heard an unsound doctrine uttered by his curates, and denies that they intentionally read inaudibly. The assertion respecting the alms'-chest, he says, is simply and entirely untrue. In fine, seeing that he has been publicly branded with the charge of Popery, whilst trying to fulfil his arduous duties honestly and unobtrusively, and that his diocesan has not repelled the charge, he challenges his accusers to meet him in a court of law, and concludes by saying:—

"Here, then, I take my stand—that all the services in my church are lawful services. I have accumulated evidences that they are best to my people, and I will not give them up in the way demanded by your memorialists. I appeal to the law as the only sure, safe way to vindicate my own character. If I am proved wrong in court, I shall gladly bow to my sentence; if right, I shall be saved from future vexations upon these points, as will your lordship and the Church also."

THE ANGLO-GALLIC ALLIANCE.

It is not only at official banquets that the satisfaction of the English and Frenchmen at the union of the two nations finds utterance from the lips of an ambassador or a peer. The same sentiment is found elsewhere. Quite recently, M. Eugene Tisserand, one of the commissioners sent by the French Government into Aberdeenshire to look about him and learn what famous Scotch agriculture is like, was entertained, on taking leave, by several farmers and proprietors at Alford. Of course there was speech-making; but the dinner itself is significant of much. M. Tisserand had lived at Tallyfour with Mr. McCombie, and there he had seen to the best advantage how cattle are reared, fed, and grazed, and how farms are managed in Scotland. Mr. McCombie said he looked upon M. Tisserand as a brother. He had never heard him speak a foolish word, and no one had ever seen him do a foolish action. He had performed with his own hand almost all the operations of the farm. But the speechmaking was not confined to personal compliments. The gallant Scots proposed the health of the Emperor, and to this, of course, M. Tisserand made reply. His main topic was the new alliance—the sympathetic movement which is always increasing and reaching the heart of both nations.

"Don't you see," continued the commissioner, "that this feeling is infiltrating itself in the blood of every one, and is found as well in individuals as in the Governments? Is not that the most sure guarantee of the union of our countries? Until the last few years the spirit of both nations was quite different. The war of France with England was a national one, and the Government of one or of another Power became unpopular as it tried to make end to our eternal dissensions: that is what we read in the annals of our bloody history. But now you see with what unanimity and enthusiasm both nations approve the alliance of their Governments. This is the great revolution, the great change, for which we must very deeply thank God. Now, the union of France and Great Britain is a national one. No more fears, then, for the future time—civilisation will prevail over barbarism—the time of conquest is passed over. Yes, gentlemen, the time of conquests won by the abuse of power and by ambition is past. But there are yet conquests, and more glorious conquests for a nation, than those yet made by our fleets and armies, and of which the conclusion is one increase of terri-

tory and one absorption of nationality. The beautiful conquests that every nation must attempt to make are those which are the result of superiority of intelligence, of wisdom, of laws, and of perfection of their institutions. Every nation has to conquer everywhere what can afford prosperity to its agriculture, commerce, and industry. You see that the French Government makes no other war with Great Britain; and I am proud to be a soldier of its young and peaceful army—happy to have had this country for a field of battle, and delighted to have had for opponents gentlemen as distinguished and as kind as you. How happy I shall be to speak to my relations, to my friends, to my countrymen about your kindness and your noble and generous feeling to France." (*Emphatic cheers.*)

THE PRESTON LABOUR-BATTLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Preston, Thursday.

THE central committee of hand-mule spinners, self-acting minders, turners, and rovers, in their weekly circular, take the following review of the last phase of the Preston contest:—

"The newspaper press having, during the past week, propagated the report that the great labour struggle in Preston is at an end, we feel called upon to state that so far as the spinners and minders are concerned, such report is wholly without foundation, for never since its commencement did they occupy a more favorable position than at the present time, and it only requires a continuance of that support they have hitherto received to crown their efforts with complete success. Of this you will be satisfied when we inform you that whatever else may be the result of this contest, to defeat them is impossible. You will see, notwithstanding, from the resolution of the delegate meeting, that every means will be tried to secure a speedy and satisfactory settlement of a dispute in which all branches of factory workers of Preston have, by their peaceful demeanour under trials of unprecedented magnitude and duration, earned for themselves the admiration of the whole civilised world; of this we shall say no more, but will add, for your information, that a remittance of 37*l.* has been received from the work-people of Fall River, Massachusetts, United States of America, accompanied by an address, approving of the manner in which the struggle had been conducted, and containing an assurance of further support."

Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of this committee, held at Chorley, on Sunday last, is the following:—

"That the committee of spinners and minders of Preston be recommended and empowered by this meeting to wait upon the committee of their late employers, to see if a satisfactory arrangement cannot be arrived at, but in the event of their not succeeding in procuring an interview, the workmen be empowered to wait upon their respective employers for that purpose."

In accordance with this resolution, the following correspondence took place:—

"Committee-rooms, Preston, 8th May, 1854.

"SIR,—As we, the spinners and minders of Preston, have ever had great desire to bring the unfortunate dispute which has so long existed between us and our employers to an amicable conclusion, which might be satisfactory to both parties, we once more appeal to you, the Committee of the Masters' Association, for an interview, for the purpose of drawing to a conclusion the long-contested struggle in which we are engaged; for we have been a long time willing to conclude this unhappy dispute by accepting an average of the trade. This we consider to be fair and honourable. Hoping for an answer,

I remain, your humble and obedient servant,

"THOMAS BANKS, Secretary, pro tem."

"Master Spinners' Association Committee-room,

May 10th, 1854.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Preston Committee of the Masters' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. The Committee may add, that a considerable number of spinners and piecers have already resumed work, and can only recommend those still wishful for employment, to seek for any information they may require at the respective mills.—I remain, sir, &c.,

"JAMES A. EWEN, Secretary.

"Mr. Thomas Banks."

So far as I am able to gather, individual masters are taking very vigorous measures to supply the deficiency of skilled labour caused by the resistance of the spinners. Trained spinners are being engaged in Glasgow and elsewhere, and in many mills the common hand-mules are being fast converted into self-actors. In spite, however, of these facts, the spinners remain firm, and have put out a manifesto of their intentions, from which I select the following passages as the most important:—

"If twenty or thirty thousand people could be supported for so long a time, surely, now our numbers are reduced to three thousand, the united trades with a small subscription each will enable us to continue this contest till the masters of Preston give something like the same prices for labour as the majority of the manufacturing districts.

"The press of this country has said much about the demands of the operatives, but they never show us what the masters of Preston should not pay the same for their labour as other places.

"We deeply regret the misery and distress now impending over the town of Preston; the famishing poor which must ere long crowd to the overseers' office; the bankruptcy and ruin looming over the tradesmen, and the dismay that begins to be felt in all classes of society; but knowing, alas! too well, the miserable price we receive for our labour in comparison with other towns, having earnestly requested the masters to refer our claims to arbitration—claims the justice

of which they have not endeavoured to dispute; having found all our efforts unavailing, and knowing the strength and powers of support we possess, we are determined to maintain this contest for justice; we invoke the aid of labour throughout the kingdom, and thus convince the employers that the spinners and minders are not yet the crushed and soulless things they would make them."

In their balance-sheet for the week the Spinners' Committee state that, "the spinners stand firm in their demand; the employers have made no movement towards effecting a reconciliation, but are daily widening the breach by discharging weavers because they happen to have a cousin thrice removed among the spinners, who manfully declines to 'bow the knee to Baal.'" From this document it appears that the spinners have received 745*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*, out of which they have expended 738*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in the relief of 2801 persons, carrying the balance (7*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*) into the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOX.

From the balance-sheet of the Amalgamated Committee it appears that that body has received 323*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* from the public, of which 100*l.* has been subscribed by the Metropolitan Trades' Committee.

The weavers' balance-sheet discloses the fact that 4913 hands were relieved by that body last week, at a maximum rate of 1*s.* per head. The total income of that body was only 301*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, of which Blackburn (the great prop and stay throughout the struggle) has only contributed 30*l.* In the address prefixed to the balance-sheet an account of the liabilities incurred by the committee is given, from which it appears that 1006*l.* 10*s.* is still due to various parties. The committee make an earnest appeal to the districts that a levy of twopence per loom may be made to enable them to pay off this sum.

Last evening a meeting of the Blackburn operatives was held upon Blakey Moor, to take into consideration the course to be adopted there, and it was estimated that no less than six thousand persons were present. The chair was taken by G. E. Whittle, the secretary to the Blackburn weavers, and compiler of the standard list. The speakers were all against resorting to the expedient of a strike, and recommended the people of Blackburn to pause before they brought their own town to the condition in which Preston then was. After a resolution had been carried sanctioning a weekly levy of twopence per loom in aid of Preston, the chairman urged the operatives to submit to the terms offered by the master, and accept the assurance that when trade amended the ten per cent. should be restored. An operative in the crowd moved, "That the operative in the various mills where the reduction takes place only work four days per week, until the present rate of wages is restored; but in mills where the wages are not reduced, the operatives work as usual." To this an amendment was moved, to the effect—"that we work as usual until the affairs in Preston are settled, when the subject may be again brought on for consideration." Ultimately the resolution to work only four days was carried; the operative appearing to consider that short time is the only pledge that the masters are sincere in urging a necessity for reducing the ten per cent.

Next Sunday there will be a great meeting of spinners in Manchester, when the future conduct of the Preston spinners will be decided upon.

"W. B.'s" DEFENCE.

It has been reserved by fate for the yeoman and gentlemen of Saffron Walden, in Essex, to receive Mr. William Beresford's verbal defence of himself, in respect to his conduct as regards the Derby bribery business. He met these jolly constituents of his at the market ordinary on Saturday last, and having satisfied the inner man in their portly and robust fashion, they listened to and cheered him while he portrayed himself, as no one else could portray him, in his own words.

The first part of his speech, to his "good, and tried and true-hearted friends, the yeomanry of Essex," was a defence of his silence, and a description of himself as a man marked for a year, the butt of party virulence, the victim of party calumny. What a great man he is in his own estimation may be gathered from this, that he traces the attacks of the Free-trade journals to his protectionism, of the Puseyite journals to his uncompromising championship of the Protestantism of the Church, of the Papist journals to the determined support he has given to the Protestant institutions of the country, and of "Baron Rothschild's journal" to the equally determined support he has given to the Christianity of the land! What an Atlas! They hoped to ruin him, but could not; and now the time has come when even his enemies must admit that they maliciously assailed him. And now we must give his own words:—

"There are two points in connexion with this matter that I wish to lay strongly before the constituency of Essex. The first is, that I did not take on myself my own defence. When the accusation was made I kept silence, and this was turned to my disadvantage by the animosity of my enemies; but the fact was, that when the first accusation came of my

being a promoter of bribery at Derby, I was asked to leave my defence to others. I yielded to that. It was entirely against my own feeling, my own habits, and inclination. Everybody knows that I am a little bit of a hot Irishman, and I would rather have gone into the matter, and have fought the battle for myself. Perhaps it might have been better if I had done so, for the more that was borne the more did they lay on—the quieter the thing was taken the greater was the violence exerted by those who assailed me. Again, when at Braintree I said a few words to my constituents on the subject, I said that neither directly or indirectly had I been concerned in anything of bribery at Derby. These were the exact words I used, and they were the exact truth. Now I am sorry to say I hear there were some who, when the papers for months reiterated it, believed I had stated at Braintree what was not true for my own purposes. That hurt me deeply. I can bear it to be supposed that I am guilty of bribery, but I cannot bear it to be supposed that I tell a falsehood to my constituents. (Cheers.) After that, my enemies, finding they were not opposed in the manner they ought to have been, carried it still further—they carried it to a criminal prosecution, which they were forced in the end to withdraw; and Mr. Coppock, who was the main agent of the individuals who supported that prosecution—I will not state who they were, though I have heard names, and I believe I know—was obliged to make a statement justifying his conduct in the matter. Whether he did justify it or not I leave it to those who have read that letter to decide. The very agent who carried out all the acts of persecution against me has publicly acknowledged to the world, in writing, to the very same effect, the truth of the words I made use of at Braintree. Therefore, it is by the agent of my worst enemies I am proved to have spoken the truth on that occasion. (Loud cheers.) There is another point. It is then said that in order to put aside that prosecution, I entered into a compromise with my enemies to withdraw it, and paid 1000*l.* for it. Now as to that, I have to state that within ten days of the trial, I had five distinct and separate offers of compromise of the lowest possible amount—a price absolutely ridiculous. The last offer but one was this—that they would withdraw the prosecution if I would promise not to make it the subject of a speech to my constituents. (Laughter.) My answer to that was that God had given me the gift of speech, and I would exercise it wherever and whenever I chose. (Cheers.) There was one offer more abrupt—they begged and entreated that I would allow the record to be withdrawn. The fact was we forced them into court—they did not go there willingly. They commenced a prosecution against me at the Old Bailey, where they thought they could best have me; but I removed it by certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench, so that it was my record—a technical matter that was not clearly explained or understood—and they could not withdraw it without my leave. They therefore came and begged me to withdraw it. 'No,' I said, 'come there you shall;' and they were forced to come there and withdraw it. (Cheers.) Then it was supposed by some that I had compromised it. After all the vexation I had undergone, after all the virulence with which I had been assailed, was I going to heap such a load of indignity on my own head, as to deal in this way with the men who did it? I should not have been such a fool as to do that—I should not contaminate myself, if I had no higher motive for not yielding to it, and have left myself at their mercy to say, 'Yes, he compromised our not carrying it out.' Therefore I strongly meet you and deny the statement that I gave my consent to anything like a compromise on the subject; for when they persecuted me I fought like a man, and scorned a compromise, knowing I was innocent. (Cheers.)

Now for the second point—a point, by-the-by, that nobody but perhaps Essex men would have dreamed of raising as regards him; although they might as regards the *chiefs* of the Derby Administration. Here is a defence which, to the moral sense not much blunted, looks like a confession:—

"Now I trust you will think that when in Parliament I remained quiet, it was neither from the motives some may impute nor from fear. I was there in a peculiar position. I had unfortunately taken office with a set of men with whom I worked hard and stood by firmly, and who I honestly believed were determined to stand by the agriculture of England. Having once entered into office with them, I was bound to stand by them—I should have been a traitor to the party if I had not done everything in my power to keep them in. It was therefore impossible for me, as a member of the Government, to do that for my own personal advantage which they did not desire to have done—to kick up a dust about myself; and when they wished me to leave my defence in the hands of others I was bound to do so. Unfortunately at the time there occurred another matter that deeply hurt me. From the circumstances in which they were placed, the members of the Administration felt themselves forced to adopt a free-trade resolution, which no man who was a member of the Government could possibly vote against. Thus I was left in this anomalous position, that it was impossible for me, though hating that resolution as much as I hated any free-trade resolution in my life, to vote against it, because I was a member of the Government; neither could I retire from the Government, because of this false accusation against me, and having left my defence in the hands of the Administration. I trust you will look in a lenient spirit on that vote, when I assure you it has been one that has afflicted me severely since I gave it; and I firmly believe there was not one out of the sixty-three denominated by their opponents 'thick-headed cannon balls,' who was a more devoted, sincere, or firmer friend of the agricultural interest than I was when I gave that vote, which I did not approve of in my own mind."

Mr. Beresford's good friends, under the influence of strong beer, tavern port, and brandy-and-water, cheered these explanations. Poor Beresford! he did not see that a man of honour would never have voted for that, which he not only did not approve, but cordially hated! Were all the Ministers in the same predicament?

INHUMAN NATURE.

THERE is great truth in the words of poor Ophelia—"We all know what we are, but none know what they may be;" and although the boast of the Pharisee uttered by a Pharisee is one of the most contemptible forms of human littleness, yet we may be allowed to congratulate humanity that all men are not what some men are, that all men for instance are not like the two brothers of the village of Shade near Todmorden. Their story is a terrible one. An old man named Thomas Holt, above seventy-five years old, lived with his two sons, John, aged about forty, and Thomas, aged about thirty-five, in a cottage in the middle of a row at Shade. The old man had long been a widower, and the sons were unmarried, so that they lived in a deplorable state of dirt and discomfort. They were all weavers formerly, but for some time had followed the occupation of labourers, and all three were hale, strong fellows. All of them would drink when they had the means, and the discomforts of their wretched home appear to have been vastly increased by the result of intoxication and bad temper. They often quarrelled and kicked each other with their clogs, and only about three weeks ago the old man declared to a neighbour woman that he was so much ill-treated he thought he should drown himself.

She pointed out to him the consequences to himself, when beyond the bounds of time, of rushing into the presence of his Maker by his own act, and her observations seem to have sunk into his mind, for on Thursday week he used them in reference to a man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

He and his sons retired to rest the same night, and the report of neighbours is that they were more than usually quiet. The old man slept in a small "turn-up" bed in the "house," or kitchen, and the sons slept together in a bed up stairs. About five o'clock on the Friday morning the younger son got up to go to his work, according to his own account, and found his father's bed empty; on which he shouted to his brother, "This man's gone." All his clothes were strewn about, except his trousers, and finding his stockings hanging over the oven door, "Turn," as he is called, pulled them one within the other, and threw them to the bottom of the stairs, remarking, "Them 'll be wanted na mare." They then lighted a fire, got some food, including a collop of bacon, turned up the bed, folded up their father's coat and waistcoat, and put them into a drawer, and having taken food for dinner, shouldered their spades, and left for their work. When asked by the jury where they thought their father was, the younger son replied, "We thout he wur i'th navy," meaning the Rochdale canal, which was within a few yards of the house. The inquiry naturally followed, "Then why did you not seek for him?" to which he replied, "Nay, I wur ower glad he wur gone; he didn't go a minute too soon; he punced (kicked) me till I wur black an blue." When some one pointed out to the brute what a fearful thing self-murder was, he coolly replied, "A felly as wud do that wur better gone nor he; he wur a fool for his pains." With the belief that their unfortunate parent had drowned himself in the canal, they departed for their work, actually crossing the canal-lock a few yards from where his body was. Something led Thomas to return home that morning, and on his way he encountered his uncle, who, hearing of the absence of his brother, urged Thomas to give information to the police. The fellow seems to have walked straight to the police-office, and accosted the officer in charge with, "Well, what's to be done; th' old fellys i'th navy." When some more distinct statement was got from him, drags were procured, and on searching the canal the body of the old man was found dressed in a shirt and trousers, and with a napkin bound about his forehead. This the sons explained was a practice of his, "because his brains were rather lowse," and they wanted binding up.

Of course a jury was empanelled and the death of old Thomas Holt duly inquired into. When they went to see the body, they found that the brothers had slept all the night in the same room with it; and as they entered, it being eleven in the forenoon, young Thomas Holt was leisurely drawing on his stockings. But there was no evidence to show that there had been any foul play, and Thomas Holt was arrested only to be liberated in an hour. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been gadding this week and keeping open house. A state concert on Monday, a drawing-room on Thursday, a visit to the Italian Opera on Tuesday, and to the French Plays on Wednesday; a saunter round the exhibition-room of the Water Colour Society in Pall-mall, also on Tuesday, make up the round of Court pleasures.

We observe that the Duke and Duchess of Nemours visited the Queen on Tuesday, too. Any unauthorized negotiations going on?

Four elections have occurred this week, in one only of which was there any opposition. Mr. Mostyn quietly succeeds to the family seat of Flint; Lord Waterpark as quietly becomes member for Lichfield; and Mr. Frederick North is elected for Hastings, all other candidates withdrawing; the whole of these new members being Liberals, and the new member for Hastings being a gain of one to the Liberal ranks. The fourth election is for Devonport. There the opponents, Sir Heron Maxwell, Tory, and Sir Erskine Perry, Liberal, went to a poll on Thursday, which resulted in the election of Sir Erskine Perry, by a majority of 1091 to 689.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, crossed the Channel on Monday night, and arrived in London the first thing on Tuesday.

The opening of the Crystal Palace has been definitively fixed for the 10th of June. The Queen will "assist."

All the Ministers, in Cabinet Council assembled, sat in deliberation four hours and a half on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Edward Forbes succeeds to the chair of Natural History, at Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Professor Jameson.

Rear-Admiral Hope Johnstone goes to Rio de Janeiro as Commander-in-Chief on that station.

The *Times* states that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. James Wilson is about to retire from Parliament, and accept the office of Commissioner of Customs at Liverpool. His health, it is added, is nearly restored, and he shortly hoped to resume his duties at the Treasury and his seat in the House of Commons.

The Emperor of Russia is a Knight of the Garter! By the laws of the order no knight ought to take up arms against another. The query has been pertinently asked, will the Emperor be deprived of his ill-deserved honours?

Cheltenham has built itself a Crystal Palace in the Montpellier Gardens. It is 80 yards long and 25 feet high—a tiny copy of the late building in Hyde-park.

The churchwarden of St. Faith's Church, attached to St. Cross Hospital, prohibited the clergyman appointed to the church by the Earl of Guildford from preaching in it last Sunday, on account of the defective title of his lordship to the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross.

Miss Greenfield, *alias* the "Black Swan," warbled some of her national songs before her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday. Considering that swans only sing when they die, the young lady's nickname is not the most appropriate.

A telegraphic despatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the India mail, with advices from Calcutta to the 6th of April, and from Bombay to the 14th. Burmah still continues in a disturbed state. The electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta, 800 miles, is completed. The Russian fleet left Manila on the 18th for Batavia.

A private letter was received at Liverpool, on Thursday, brought by the ship *Ariadne*, from Melbourne to Valparaiso, and from thence (via the United States) per *Arctic* from New York. It is dated March 1. New and extensive gold diggings, eclipsing, it is stated, anything hitherto heard of, had been discovered near Melbourne. The commercial business of Melbourne was reported satisfactory. The mining accounts are also favourable.

Headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, four Bishops, five Peers, and four Commoners have pronounced against the nude male statues at the Crystal Palace. They demand, they say, "but a small thing, not at all a sacrifice in point of artistic beauty—the removal of the parts which in 'the life' ought to be concealed, although we are also desirous that the usual leaf may be adopted." Consequently an order for fig-leaves has been issued, so enormous that it will help to delay the opening of the Crystal Palace. So much for the triumph of dirty-mindedness. Man and bishops have fallen!

In 1836, the Bishop of London proposed to raise 120,000*l.* for building fifty churches in the metropolis. His friends laughed at him. However, he began to raise a fund, and now, in this year, meeting the subscribers on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, he declares the result. Instead of fifty, seventy-eight churches have been built, and instead of 120,000*l.*, he has raised 186,787*l.* But this does not represent all the pecuniary expenditure caused by the Bishop's project. Acting on the principle of giving assistance where funds had been already raised, the Bishop has caused 530,000*l.* altogether to be expended on church building; for of these seventy-eight, only thirteen churches were exclusively built out of the fund.

At Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, a clergyman named Woodward, has established a school for the middle classes, where it is asserted boys may obtain an efficient public-school education for 18*l.* a year. But it should be known that the place is thoroughly Church of England, and rather high church too. For instance, the celebration of the anniversary was fixed on Saturday, St. John's day, "as being a day on which the Prayer-book of the Church of England commemorates St. John." The proceedings began with "early communion," accompanied by singing, which it is said, "is liked by the boys;" after that there was a sermon, and then of course a refectory, or luncheon. No doubt the boys like the luncheon, as well as the early communion with chanting.

The income of the Protestant Association, as stated at the annual meeting on Wednesday, is 842*l.*, the expenditure, 826*l.*

The Birkbeck Permanent Benefit Building Society held its third annual meeting on the 11th inst. The report and balance-sheet present very satisfactory evidence of the society's progress.

The large brewers met at Brewers' Hall on Thursday, and resolved to raise the price of beer 3*s.* per barrel.

In 1848 the Dean of Bangor and a committee of gentlemen resolved to establish a newspaper to be printed in the Welsh language, for the purpose of carrying on the Propaganda of the Church of England against the Welsh Methodists. The newspaper was called the *Cymro*. Its first editor resigned in 1850, and a Mr. James was authorised by the committee to find a printer and publisher in London, instructing him to apply to the committee when 100*l.* was due. Mr. James engaged Messrs. Waterlow to print the *Cymro* on these conditions; but in 1851 Mr. James died, and then the printers applied for payment. They received 100*l.*; but failed to obtain the remainder, as the committee disputed their liability. Messrs. Waterlow waited for two years, and then brought an action against the Dean of Bangor to recover 150*l.* This action was tried at the Guildhall, on Saturday; Mr. Justice Erle held that the committee were bound by the acts of James, who had only acted on their orders, and the jury returned a verdict for 150*l.* 10*s.*

The extent to which forged Bank of England notes have been uttered of late is indicated by several convictions for that offence at the Central Criminal Court this week. Among the culprits were Henry Fusch, a young German, and Eleanor Baker, his confederate. The latter was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months. In passing sentence on Fusch, Mr. Justice Cresswell said that he had not only been guilty of passing forged notes himself, but that he had seduced a respectable young woman from her mother, and not content with that injury, had made her the agent of his criminal

practices.—Sentence, transportation for 15 years. William Turner, who pleaded guilty to two indictments for the same offence, was sentenced to hard labour for one month upon the first, and 15 years' transportation on the second.

Rebecca Turton was charged with the murder of her husband, and Catherine Saville with that of her infant son. In both cases evidence was given of the insanity of the prisoners, and verdicts were returned accordingly.

Mr. William Dalry, who pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Francis Anderson, in a casual encounter in Old-street-road, on the morning of the 4th of April, was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

Sentence of hard labour for eighteen months was passed on Henry Dodd, who in a fit of mad drunkenness had inflicted several severe wounds with a knife, on Mary Davis, with whom he cohabited.

The conviction of George Garrett, a carman, at the Old Bailey, for defrauding his employers, Clark and Honeysett, coal-dealers, of 106, Fetter-lane, has brought to light a system of fraud habitually practised by many coal-dealers upon their customers. Garrett was on several occasions sent by his employers with money to the wharf of Messrs. Neale and Co., Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, to bring them "best" coals for the amount. He brought "seconds," obtained bills and receipts for "best" coals, and pocketed the difference in price. This he was enabled to do through the complicity of Mr. Neale, who in making out the false bills thought he was only acting in accordance with the custom of the trade, and with the peculiar principles of trade morality. The carman said he wanted the bills made out at a higher price, that his master might show them to his customers. On Mr. Neale's examination, the question was put to him point blank: "Then you assisted Mr. Honeysett, as you believed, to defraud his customers?" He answered unhesitatingly, "Yes, sir." Mr. Neale saw nothing to blush for in the fact that one tradesman had helped another to cheat the public. The Recorder, however, expressed a very strong opinion that "if an indictment for conspiracy to defraud were preferred, under such circumstances all the parties would be in the same peril."

Counterfeit coin abounds. In many cases brought under the notice of the police the Mint people decline to prosecute. Thus, on Saturday, four well-known smashers were let loose at Lambeth, and one at Clerkenwell was only remanded by the perseverance of a private gentleman in carrying on the prosecution after it had been abandoned by the Mint.

Ann Harvey, a young woman living at Peterculter, near Aberdeen, set out for that city last Saturday, with intent to buy provisions. She went, and bought tea and sugar, and a loaf; on returning home she was murdered. Her body was found on the Sunday morning, lying behind a wall, with the throat cut. In her pockets were found a package of letters, one a love letter addressed to her by Francis Forbes. Before setting out from home, she had said that she should see "Francis," who lived about a mile and a half from the spot at Culter, where the body was found. Forbes has been arrested; his clothes were bloody. There is some suspicion that the poor girl had been forcibly violated.

There is a tunnel on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Halsan Moor, so narrow that the space between the up and down lines, instead of being six feet, is only four feet eight, so that any one lying between the lines is nearly sure to be cut to pieces. Last week two workmen, Morris and Compton, were employed in the tunnel when two trains entered, one at each end. Morris threw himself down at the side; Compton appears not to have done this, for on a search being made for him as soon as the tunnel was clear, first his leg was found and next his lifeless trunk. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," but strongly urged upon the company the necessity of cutting recesses, into which workmen can flee for safety.

Another accident occurred at the Woodhouse junction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. An official neglected to shunt some coal waggons off the main line to make way for the express. Result: express was heard coming; men shunting rushed from their task; express signalled to pull up at full speed; the driver put on his brake, but unable to stop the engine, he and the stoker leapt off and are saved; express smashes guards' van and one coal wagon, transmits severe shocks to passengers, and stands still. There is nobody killed; but how many have received injuries which will tell upon them till they die?

Postscript.

SATURDAY, May 18th.

Among the early business in the House of Commons last night, was the postponement of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, and the bills for disfranchising voters in certain boroughs for a short time. Some questions were asked. Mr. Orway interrogated Sir J. Graham with regard to the fact of certain Prussian officers being allowed to serve in our fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas with the reservation that they were not to act against the Russians; but Sir J. GRAHAM informed the House that the supposed officers were six young midshipmen, who had been allowed to see something of our service, and they were certainly at liberty to depart should they feel disinclined to encounter the Russians.

Lord D. STUART inquired, first, whether it was true that the *Tiger* had captured twelve Russian transports in the Black Sea with troops on board, and wished to know whence they came, and whither they were going. Referring to the rumour with regard to the capture of Cronstadt by Sir C. Napier, he asked if the Government had heard anything of it.

Sir J. GRAHAM replied that there must be some error in the report, for he had that day received a

letter from Sir C. Napier, dated the 3rd May, and there was also a post as late as the 5th from the Baltic, and Sir Charles was still on the coast of Sweden, and stated that he did not think it safe to move the fleets on account of the prevailing fogs. As to the capture of Russian ships by the *Tiger*, she had taken some transports, but there were no troops on board, although there were munitions of war and provisions.

Mr. G. H. MOORE interrogated the Government as to what they meant to do with the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bills, to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that they would be dealt with in due time by the Government, in the House of Lords, where they were going through a Select Committee.

Mr. LUCAS made a strong protest against Roman Catholic sailors in the navy being compelled to attend Protestant worship, which Sir JAMES GRAHAM denied to be the case, there being no compulsion at all, and no complaint had been made by the men on the subject.

The House then proceeded with the second reading of the Scottish Education Bill. Mr. STIRLING moved that it be read a second time that day six months, and the Earl of DALKEITH seconded it in a maiden speech; the arguments of the two members being that the bill separated schools in Scotland from the Established Church, and set aside a system which had made the people of Scotland the best educated in the world. Lord ELCHO, on the part of the Government, defended the bill, contending that the Established Church in Scotland was the minority, and that what the bill intended to do, was to set up Presbyterian schools for Presbyterians generally.

The debate, continued with considerable spirit for some time, ended in a defeat of the Government. The numbers were for the bill 184, against it 193; majority against Ministers, 9.

This is a serious defeat.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of CLANRICARDE inquired into the circumstances of the case of the steam-ship *Andes*, in which the 1st Royals were embarked for the East, and especially with regard to the cause of the fire which broke out on board, at a time when a quantity of gunpowder was being conveyed, and when only two small life-boats were with the ship.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the fire was caused by too great a draught in the furnaces of the engines. He did not know whether or not there were only two boats on board, though he thought it not likely that the vessel would have been allowed to go to sea with only that number of boats. Full inquiry would be made into the matter.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE week is full of news. The Chancellor's war-money; the sporting intelligence of the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, on the 5th, and the Tradesmen's Plate at Chester, on the 10th; the operas and the French plays; the Cologne Choir; and the Queen's concert; the drawing-room; the bombardment of Odessa; the police news; and the launch of the *Royal Albert*; the public dinners, and the innumerable private parties,—are topics varied enough for a Rabelais, a Peppys, Madame de Sevigne, Horace Walpole, or Thomas Carlyle. Of the private parties, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's dinner was the cream. Sir Edwin Landseer will, perhaps, some day give us a portrait of the baronet on horseback, the only place where he is un-English and ill at ease. Gentle Mrs. Gladstone's *reunion*, on Wednesday, was well attended, for the Chancellor, though finicking, is in great favour from his agricultural appeal. The Queen's concert was slow without Mario, who failed in the *Barbiere* on Tuesday. The rôle of the count is a difficult one, and ungracious to him who was born a count. Only Garcia and Rubini, and perhaps Calzolari, could sing the "Ecco il ridente." Tagliafico in *La Calunnia* was superb. 'Tis as good a lyric picture as Virgil's portrait of Ramour.

I turn to an incident connected with that most mendacious of modern misanthropists—the Emperor Nicholas: a Mr. St. Clair has just escaped from the claws of this fell Mr. Filch. He was an English resident at Warsaw, married to a Polish princess, and Attila the Second wanted to impress his sons and impound his property; but the solemn, sagacious Saxon slipped through the Emperor's fingers, saved his movables and money, and put one of his boys in the 40th Foot.

The rain and the storms have not hurt the crops; the country, near London, on all sides, is thriving beyond description. Corn, clover, beans, and spring grass are clean, and fresh and forward, though farmer Hillary grumbles about the malt measure.

As to the races, I am assured that the great Mr. Davis has won enough money to buy the Crystal Palace; this gentleman, originally a carpenter, thinks nothing of a 140,000*l.* balance in the Bloomsbury Branch of the London and Westminster Bank. The managers revere him, and will rise *hors d'oeuvre* to do his business. After the last Derby, where he lost six score thousand pounds, to quiet the apprehensions he paid Mr. Bowes 30,000*l.* two days before settling day. *Parvenu* as he is, he is a man of the *prince*

files, and will always pick his way in safety. Why does not Mr. Ginger Stubbs can the same horn-blow? Here Smith and the Ring lost heavily.

Uncouth as their language is, the Männer-Gesang-Verein, from Cologne, deliver perfect harmony. At the Wednesday's performance they sang the "Song of the Sword," a drama by C. M. von Weber, as none other choral society could utter it. The effect was electrifying. Even the dimmed eyes of that peerless lady the Duchess d'Anmale sparkled and shone. When, for a finale, they burst forth into "Hail Britannia" the whole room rose, bareheaded, and listened with rapt awe. This noble brotherhood are to perform at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, for the benefit of the soldier's wives and children. I want to have them at the Grosvenor House fête in aid of that excellent charity, the Brompton Consumption Hospital, but the cautious, kind Mr. Mitchell hesitates—he is so beset with applications from charities innumerable. My plea is, that consumption is the national disease; Nicol of the Grenadier Guards tells me, and I urge it as a plea to Mitchell, that two-thirds of the London soldiery die from lung disease, so the choir ought to sing for the soldiers as well as for their sweethearts and sons.

Odessa is an old subject; I allude to it, to introduce an extract from a letter written on board one of H. M. ships, previously to the great "blow up;" 'tis a young sailing Nelson of fourteen, who writes to "my dearest Gus," and says, "you remember, MY DARLING, that when you saw my sword lying on your drawing-room table, you made me promise that the first Russian blood with which it was soiled should be wiped on my pocket handkerchief and sent home to you. By all that's sacred 'my dear, I'll see, I will keep my word. Every night I say my prayers and look affectionately at that little piece of steel!"

The Revenue cutter *Lion* has captured a Russian mail-schooner off Folkestone: you will be glad to hear this, as some of the proceeds are to be handed over to the Kent Infirmary. The list of prizes to us idle men about town is quite tantalizing.

Pray go and see M. Ferville at the French Plays. The dignity, irascibility, and second childishness of old age, which he presents, are perfect studies. Mdlle. Luther, the fair, sparkling, ringletted comedienne from the Gymnase, is a very star of prettiness and intelligence. This year she wears her hair in bands, and her face gleams upon you like one of Frost's sea nymphs.

On the 16th—please publish it twenty times over—Mr. Milner Gibson moves, "That it is the opinion of this House that the laws in reference to the periodical press—namely, paper stamp are ill defined and unequally enforced; and it appears to this House that the subject demands the early consideration of Parliament."

Every one who takes an interest in the French Exhibition of 1885 should get the journal of the Society of Arts (that dreadfully prosy old body to talk, but, I will allow, prompt to act) of the 28th ultimo, and he will find there a complete authentic copy of the general regulations for the management of the Paris enterprise. Earl Granville has accepted the chairmanship of the committee of our own "Educational Exhibition."

Ernst, that violinist of passion and sentiment, irreproachable, has been playing more divinely than ever. At Ella's Musical Union, on Tuesday, Mdlle. Claus and he divided the suffrages. Beethoven's sonata in D minor, in which there is the first promise of the "Adelaide," under the magic touch of that little luxuriant-locked Mdlle. Claus, refuted all who heard it. Not an accent or modification of tone expressed by the composer escaped her observance. Her inspiration is a delightful contrast to the grand, severe, and classical style of Charles Halle. Ella's Record is always amusing; that man has true sensibility, but he lets his feelings overpower him, and takes to heart the strife of the artists with whom he is associated, too nearly. Rosenheim, Emile Prudent, and Berlioz, are, or will be, in London.

The Crystal Palace band is to consist of eighty-five performers; Mr. Ella affirms that it will be one of the best organised and most effectively balanced in power and variety of tubed instruments that was ever heard in this, or, perhaps, any other country! The Distins are providing several instruments on a novel and improved principle of using the valves. Mr. Schallen directs and disciplines the band.

The *Times*' correspondent at Gallipoli has been too well fed; he grumbles because he can't get fresh butter and eggs; because he has torn his trousers, has been bitten by bugs, and has had to dine off beef as hard as mahogany. Ah! my dear rotund-shaped, ruby-faced Mr. R., why did you become a camp-follower? You should have stuck to the chop-houses within the sound of Bow-bell, and should never have forsaken "the Fielding."

The fraternisation of the English and French soldiers (thank Heaven!) has disarmed one of Mr. Thackeray's regrets; you remember in "Vanity Fair," where he touches on the Battle of Waterloo and moralises thus:—"Its remembrance rankles still in the bosoms of millions of the countrymen of those brave men who lost the day—they pant for an opportunity of revenging that humiliation; and if a contest, ending in a victory on their part, should ensue, elating them in theirs, and leaving its cursed legacy of hatred and rage behind to us, there is no end to the so-called glory and shame, and to the alternations of successful and unsuccessful murder in which two high-spirited nations might engage. Centuries hence we Frenchmen and Englishmen might be boasting and killing each other still, carrying out bravely the Devil's code of honour!" M. M.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 7, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET.

By means of Mr. Gladstone's whole explanation, which is exceedingly full and distinct, we are now able to understand the principles that guide him in the financial administration of the country, and the objects at which he is driving. In his statement of Monday night, he undertook to prove that he has been competent as well as honest; because, as he justly said, at a time when war will entail great pressure upon the tax-payer of the country, the House of Commons has no right to leave an incompetent Minister in charge of the finance. Would that members generally could feel the full force of the challenge thus thrown in their faces by Mr. Gladstone; thrown in their faces with a manly spirit which ought to have more copiers. The House of Commons has suffered its control over the supplies to become a farce, and unless its members are spurred to their duty by some particular interest that supposes itself likely to be injured, they are content with registering the edict of the Minister. Let the railway interest suppose that it will be hurt by a new bill for the benefit of the public, and Mr. Cardwell, who is seeking to protect the property, limbs, and life of the public, is defeated by a Parliamentary combination. Let taxes on spirits be proposed, and members whose constituents deal in spirits see the full objection to the tax. But unless there be some trading interest brought to bear with pressure from without upon members individually, they neglect the duty which Mr. Gladstone points out, and suffer the voting of supplies to become a routine. After his explanation, however, they, and not he, will be answerable should the finance prove to be mistaken.

Mr. Gladstone's great objects in the conduct of finance, especially at the commencement of war, are these:—First, not to make such alterations even for the purpose of improvement as will risk revenue, and for that reason he has suspended the improvement in taxation which was going on previously. Secondly, he endeavours to keep revenue and expenditure in a state of balance, asking for as much revenue at once as will cover the liability incurred, without locking up considerable sums of money in idle "balance." Thirdly, he differs somewhat from his predecessors in dealing with the unfunded part of the debt, usually represented by Exche-

quer-bills, to which must now be added Exchequer-bonds.

It is not strictly accurate to call this "debt;" it constitutes rather a species of credit, which lies between debt and advances, and which furnishes an intermediate ground, where a Minister can take money when he wants it, without constantly altering the entire system of taxation. By the help of this instrument the Chancellor of the Exchequer can regulate his outlay according to his immediate requirement, with some degree of independence of the money coming into the Exchequer on account of taxation payments. It is important for the public that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have this power, otherwise the collector would be obliged to exert a stronger pressure upon the tax-payer, and an inconvenient degree of accuracy would be required from month to month, if not oftener, in adjusting the taxes according to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants. Short accounts, it is said, make long friends; but short accounts of this kind would render the Chancellor of the Exchequer as unpopular as a wagon without springs on a rough road. In order, however, to render the unfunded debt useful for all its purposes it should be well in command. It should not be excessive in times of ease, in order that at periods of emergency the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be able to extend it without suddenly and unduly burdening the market. Mr. Gladstone explained the steps which he had taken to secure that command, and the success which had attended those steps.

To sum up his position, then, it stands thus: we are at the commencement of a war which will require great sacrifices that cannot be estimated beforehand, but must be met as they occur. Our industry, during the last ten years, through the wisdom of Sir Robert Peel, followed up by his old opponents, the Russell-Whigs, and still followed up by his disciple Gladstone and his colleagues, has been set free to a degree unprecedented, to a degree which Lord Melbourne declared to be a madder project than ever entered the brain of man. Previously developed by the energy, the mechanical ingenuity, and the trading sagacity of this country, under that freedom it has expanded beyond all comparison with the industrial enterprise and achievements of our forefathers during the last war. We inherit, it is true, the debt which they incurred; but from their mistake we derive a wiser policy, to which Mr. Gladstone is now giving effect. We have means which they could scarcely imagine in extent; we have a perfectly sound system of finance, which leaves commerce free, taxing only for purposes of revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has down to this point been engaged in relieving the tax-payer; he has the unfunded debt thoroughly in command; and we believe, by the statement of Monday night, he has secured the confidence of the public.

Let the reader survey the facts which we have thus briefly summed up, ask himself whether they do not confirm our retrospect in the last number but one, and compare the position of the present Finance Minister with that of Mr. Pitt during the war of 1793.

It is in no spirit of cavil that we refer to what appear to us the more imperfect parts of Mr. Gladstone's budget. We know that objections can be found against every tax; but there are objections to his claim for increased taxation which ought to find a stronger utterance in the House of Commons than he is likely to encounter. The continuance of a double income-tax is a double torture for a large portion of the middle class, since it is admitted that the single income-tax could be made neither just, nor anything but intolerably vexatious. As a compensation for that tax upon a particular class, he proposed a

tax upon the working man—for such is any tax like that upon malt, which tends to increase the price of beer—the drink of the million. It is either a tax upon the beer drinker, or a tax upon the malt grower, and then it is a class tax, and no compensation for that on income. Now we do not say that the working man ought not to pay his full share, but it ought not to be more than his share, and a tax which falls upon a large item amongst the very few items in the poor man's household account, is not a national impost, but a class impost—a tax upon poverty.

Even that might find its excuse if other taxes had preceded it; but again we say, that this new burden reminds us how hollow is the profession that representation accompanies taxation. The farmer could find somebody to protest against the tax on malt, but the working man had no one to exclaim against the impost as it will affect beer. The reason is, that the working man elects no one in the House which grants the tax.

Nor does it elect any one who can fulfil the duty cast upon our representatives by the Bill of Rights—that of exacting from Ministers, before supplies be granted, full information as to the object of those supplies, and the manner in which they will be appropriated. The English people is entering into a war declared by its Ministers, without any guarantee whatever that the war will be conducted in accordance with the opinions and sentiments of the nation, and not constitute an impropriation of English power for the purposes of royal families, and embezzlement of English taxes to purchase a compromise with the despots of Europe. Ministers, who direct the war as they please, without so much as "By your leave" to the working classes, now call upon the working multitude to take a foremost share in sustaining the special expenses of the war. And who will reap the glory?—Queen, Ministers, officers, and "persons of distinction," who will have the *entrée* to great celebrations of victory. We have no guarantee that the war will bring victory to the natural allies of the working class—the people of the continental despotisms.

THE END OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.

WHICH of us has not seen a certain pair of sporting prints which convey a deeper meaning and a more useful moral than is commonly to be discovered in that division of the fine arts? One of these represent a prize-fighter, upon whose head has fallen all those pugilistic misfortunes which our Sunday contemporaries dwell upon with such lively relish; his nob has been in chancery, his eyes have been puffed and lanced, his smeller has been visited, his ivories have been rattled, his potato-trap has napped it heavily, his claret has been tapped; he has been fibbed, and propped, and countered, and grassed, and, in fact, thoroughly well thrashed, and beneath this pleasing picture is inscribed THE WINNER OF THE FIGHT. The companion print offers the semblance of a gentleman, also of the pugilistic school, but whose intelligent features have escaped comparatively scot-free; he has a sly, bright look, and is (as the respected contemporaries before referred to would say) "almost without a scratch and as lively as a kitten;" and beneath this is inscribed THE LOSER OF THE FIGHT. Such, or very nearly, is the condition of the combatants at the close of the battle which has been fought at Preston, and which it has taken thirty-six weeks to determine.

Seriously speaking, the condition of the operatives last Monday morning was very little worse than their condition on the first Monday after the Lock-Out. This may seem paradoxical; but it is nevertheless true, and

why it is true we will very shortly make plain. The operatives employed in the factories of this country are a very improvident class, and it is a very exceptional case indeed to find that a store has been laid by for the rainy day. They live, as has been remarked, from hand to mouth, and, in most cases, it is fortunate if Saturday's wages pay all the debts incurred during the week. Week after week is supported upon the credit afforded by the shopkeepers, and if a few shillings are required to supply a little extra drink, or to pay the expenses of a merry-making, some article of clothing or furniture can be dispensed with for a time, and the convenient pawn-shop affords the required accommodation.

Such, we regret to say, is the common rule of life in our factory towns, and this is one of the direst of the sores to which the attention of those who seek to do these people any sound good should be directed. We do not mean to say that *none* among the operatives save, for many do; but that many is not the multitude, it is, indeed, a very poor minority: the mass of them have hitherto been wasteful, unthrifty, careless of providing for the morrow. Nor is this improvidence attributable to insufficient earnings, for we believe that it may be shown, that where the earnings have surpassed the average, the habits of expense have increased proportionately. This being so, it is obvious that the position of the operatives after the first week of the struggle was not capable of being made worse. They had no stores to fall back upon (speaking generally), and so long as the districts sent a sufficient amount of relief to keep the people from starvation, they were in the position of people who had nothing to lose and much to gain. Their fare might possibly be plainer in its nature with five shillings to live upon, than when they earned an average of ten; there might be a curtailment of the diurnal beer and the hebdomadal feast; but this, if it had any effect at all, was all the better for their health, and certainly all the better for the tranquillity of the town. At home, indeed, hidden in the privacy of their humble dwellings, there may have been aged fathers, bedridden mothers, brothers and sisters crippled in the cotton-mills, who depend for support upon the lads and lasses who have been idle, and who may have felt the want of accustomed little comforts, if not of absolute necessities; but the lads and lasses themselves were at no time during the dispute in any worse position than the first week of their inactivity placed them in.

In corroboration of this we may call to witness all whom either business or curiosity has taken to Preston any time during the last six months. In the public journals, in eloquent review-articles, pictures have been drawn of a starving population wandering like ghosts about the streets, horrifying all beholders with the gaunt reality of famine; but how far these pictures have been overcharged, all those to whom we appeal will know. The outward appearance of the Preston turn-outs during the entire of this prolonged struggle has excited the wonder of all who have had an opportunity of observing them. Clear, ruddy complexions—bright, confident looks have met the gaze of the observer, when he expected to see nothing but the pinched features of want, and the glassy gaze of despair. This is a very different picture from that which it has pleased many "special correspondents" to depict, but it is Fact in opposition to Fiction.

To find the real evils which the strike has worked upon the condition of the working-classes we must examine its indirect effects. We must think of the habits of idleness which it has engendered, those habits so difficult to overcome; we must think of the demoralisation which is the inevitable consequence of

idleness; we must think of the bad blood and bitter feeling which thirty-six long weeks of strife cannot fail to have engendered. Our Preston correspondent tells us that one effect of the strike has been to cause many mill-owners to employ self-acting mules in their mills. This always has been the result of a strike; the self-acting mule itself was born of a strike. If self-acting men could be invented, we do not doubt that mill-owners would employ them too. Another effect of the strike has been, it has plunged many of the operatives into inextricable debt; debt from which, probably, they will never be able to free themselves; debt, which is the most enslaving chain that can shackle a free man, which bows down his spirit, robs him of his self-reliance, makes cowards of the bravest, and converts the best intentioned man into a knave. Surely these are evils enough to result from six weeks' work! Honest men turned into insolvents, and honest girls into worse!

One class has been heavily visited by the effects of this contest, and that is the middle class of Preston. If, in round numbers, 250,000*l.* has not been spent by the Preston operatives, which would have been spent if the course of business had not been interrupted, the profit upon turning that money is a clear loss to the thrifty and provident shopkeepers. The operatives themselves have gone without good dinners, and will have to make the old coat and the old frock last out another year, but the shopkeepers have received deeper injury than that. It may be possible to calculate the gross loss to the town in wages, and perhaps even in the profits of the cotton-trade of Preston; but how far the town has indirectly suffered, what has been the indirect injury to its internal trade, what the stop to its future prosperity, how far the current of enterprise and speculation has been turned aside from that ill-omened town, none can ever know. In 1842, when the town of Stockport was suffering under the pressure of fearful poverty, and Mr. Cobden obtained a report from the Poor Law Commissioners into the state of that town, Mr. Edward Hollins (then one of the principal manufacturers in Stockport, and now known to this country as the only Preston manufacturer who has preserved his own dignity while he has dealt kindly by his workpeople) thus accounted for the distress under which the town was suffering (see Report, p. 116):—

"What in your opinion has led to this state of things in Stockport?—Any one must see that Stockport suffers in some degree from peculiar causes. One which strikes me as most apparent is the existence of unions of the workpeople, which have been far more powerful in Stockport than in other parts of the manufacturing districts.

"How is it that such unions have been more powerful in Stockport than in other places?—Stockport has always been considered the head place for turn-outs in the cotton districts of Lancashire and Cheshire; and all the neighbouring unions have joined liberally in the support of turn-outs at Stockport, because they thought that an abatement of wages there would be the forerunner of a general reduction. This is so much the case, that Stockport hands are regarded with distrust and dislike when applying for work in the neighbourhood, in consequence of their notorious disposition to turn out."

Will not this plague-spot, this mark of avoidance, be henceforth set of Preston?

But, for THE WINNERS OF THE FIGHT; what is their position? Have they any great reason to be proud of their victory? As the *Times* very justly remarks, the fact of *victory* proves nothing but that one party could resist longer than the other. But what does their *victory* amount to? Where are the trophies of their conquest to be discovered?

Are they in their depreciated businesses, or in the embittered feelings of their operatives? Surely here is no victory for any

association of honourable manufacturers to be proud of!

Associated Masters of Preston, condescend to learn a lesson from the past and improve the tone of feeling between your workpeople and yourselves. Learn that they are not your menial servants, but your help-mates. Learn to respect their rights and they will learn to respect you. Strive to improve their condition, socially and mentally, and in so doing you cannot fail to better yourselves in both respects. In the words of a distinguished writer, "let your political economy have some human bloom upon it. Don't let it be but dry bones. Remember that brains in the operative's head is money in the employer's pocket, and that if he cannot acquire sound fruit from the tree of knowledge, he will have that which is rotten." Above all, if you must have a victory, conquer your prejudices; conquer your pride; conquer your avarice. These will be victories indeed!

LORD CAMPBELL'S NEW MISDEMEANOR.

WHAT a fine thing it would be for the world if some philosopher or practical man could discover how we might put down those vexatious abuses to which even the best of things are liable! We heartily believe there are people who think this can be done, and done, too, by act of Parliament; else whence the despotism of the teetotaler, who would take away beer from the majority because the minority intoxicate themselves; the despotism of the fanatic, who would shut out the majority from all amusement and healthful recreation, because he believes it essential, and we believe it wholesome, to keep one day in the week as a Sabbath of rest and unworldliness; the despotism of the politician, who obstructs the voting of the millions because the voting of the hundreds may be corrupt or stupid; and a thousand other despotisms equally wrong and absurd?

Lord Campbell wants to stop unauthorised negotiations with foreign Governments, and why? Not because any evil has followed such proceedings of late years, but because three Quaker gentlemen, well-to-do in the world, and able to bear the expense, recently betook themselves to St. Petersburg, and there, in the name of all the Quakers, besought the great Czar to enter upon peaceful courses. Struck by this visit of unauthorised Quaker-diplomatists to the modern Attila, a number of similar cases in point crowd upon the mind of the Chief Justice, and he recollects that Englishmen presented fraternal addresses to the French National Convention; that Mr. Smith O'Brien asked M. Lamartine to send an armed force to deliver Ireland, and that Louis Napoleon was one day agreeably surprised to hear that Sir James Duke, and a host of City envoys were waiting in his antechamber to present him an address of adhesion to the policy of the *coup d'état*. Now in all these cases did any evil arise to Old England? Did not each and all result in the confusion of the chief actors? Mr. Frost, Mr. Barlow, and Dr. Thomas Cooper, of Manchester, scarcely dared to show their faces in England under the dictatorship of the Heaven-born Pitt. Mr. Smith O'Brien was scolded by Sir George Grey, shunned by the House of Commons, and finally, although not for that special conduct, sent to Australia. The City envoys were overwhelmed with ridicule, which did not matter much to them, it is true, as their pecuniary interests were secured, and their railway concessions obtained. These were unauthorised negotiations or communications with foreign Governments; but it did not matter one jot to England, because she had a Government whose authorised negotiations were of much greater import to these

foreign Governments. They were an abuse, let us admit, of a really useful process—that of informing foreign Governments of the state of public opinion in any other country; they were an abuse, because they did *not* inform the Governments in question of the true state of public opinion, but only of the state of private opinion wanting to be public. And to have punished, by fine and imprisonment, the actors in these petty transactions would have been simply ridiculous.

But, says the Chief Justice, to show you that these upstart negotiators need restraint, let me tell you that the United States, when Adams was president, and Jefferson vice-president, were so troubled by “a certain doctor,” that they found it necessary to pass an act making it a misdemeanor to negotiate with foreign Governments in relation to any disputes in the United States, or with the view of defeating any measures of its Government. And suppose the United States in its infancy, when Europe was not much disposed to pay it respect, and when France had no settled government, found it useful to curb its doctroinal citizens in the practice of negotiations without license, is that any reason why a settled state like England should practically confess that its Government is of such small account, and the words of its agents so lightly valued, that it requires the terror of fine and imprisonment to prevent the unauthorised agents of public opinion, or opinion wanting to be public, from trying to interest a foreign Government in their affairs? How small our good Chief Justice would make us look, when he suspects foreign Governments of paying more attention to the representations and notes of a Smith O’Brien, a Sir James Duke, or three Quakers, than to the notes and representations of British Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs! But the fact is, Lord Campbell wants to punish certain persons who differ from him in opinion, politically, not because they hurt the state, but because they vex and annoy, and hurt the vanity of the ruling orders. It was aptly pointed out by Lord Lyndhurst, that the bill would prevent even the exchange of courtesies between a foreign potentate and any British subject; that it would render the negotiation of loans impossible, except by licence; that an agent of the *Times*, or any other journal, would not be able to appeal for the relaxation of prohibitory orders; that no Protestant or other deputations could remonstrate with Roman Catholic Sovereigns on behalf of their suffering Protestant subjects; and that the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland would not be able to consult their Pope upon any matter, however necessary or however trivial, with respect to the exercise of their faith, or the practice of their ceremonies. Lord Campbell himself called upon the Pope a year or two ago; but when reminded of this, and told he would have come under the fangs of his own bill had it then existed, he turns round and says, “but I saw the Pope only as a simple individual, an English traveller, and I gave him much useful information anent the Godless Colleges;” a practical instance of the value of unauthorised negotiations.

For our parts, we have to say that unauthorised negotiations may be of the greatest utility, and, under certain circumstances, the highest patriotism. Let us suppose that a British Ministry, say a Derby Ministry, wanted a war for party purposes, and endeavoured to fix a quarrel upon the United States, during the recess of Parliament. Before the British people turned them out of office, would it not be the highest patriotism for a body of British people, duly delegated by public meeting, or otherwise, to show the United States’ Government that the

British Ministry did *not* represent the people, as the British people would satisfactorily demonstrate in a few months, and so squelch the war? That is an extreme, an improbable case; but it has happened ere this, that we have thought it necessary, in this journal, to remind our readers in the United States, that Downing-street is not England, in reference to certain Cuban tactics of Lord Malmesbury, and a certain flippant letter of Lord John Russell. Why, the public press of a country like England makes, in a certain sense, constant and vigorous unauthorised communications to foreign Governments, and not unfrequently in a way that no authorised Minister would dare to make.

But Lord Campbell, when he brought in this bill, must have forgotten by what means the Whig party executed one of the great exploits recorded in our history. He must have forgotten that the Whigs changed the succession, and how they changed it. The author of the “Lives of the Chancellors” should have remembered that when John Somers was a rising barrister, James the Second King of England, and William of Orange Stadtholder of Holland, a body of Peers and Commons sent an unauthorised and secret deputation to the said William, and invited him to bring over troops of Dutch soldiers to maintain “the Protestant religion and the liberties of England;” and that William came, by virtue of those unauthorised negotiations, and was made King by the unauthorised negotiators. But we are not surprised that a Whig peer should manifest this forgetfulness, when the whole Whig party shows such decided tendencies to forget that there is such a thing as the Bill of Rights, drawn up and carried by the unauthorised negotiators, who made its acceptance the condition of their gift of a crown. Times are changed. The Chief Justice of Victoria Guelph forgets that the House of Hanover, and the Protestant succession may fairly be said to rest upon an “unauthorised negotiation!”

HORACE MANN'S STATISTICS ABOUT EDUCATION.

A VERY valuable sequel to the Report on the Religious Condition of England and Wales, as far as it could be ascertained from the census of 1851, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament. Like the former, it is from the pen of Mr. Horace Mann, and embodies the results of an inquiry, undertaken at the time of the census, into the existing educational provision in this country. Since inquiries on this subject did not come within the scope of the act, no penalty could be attached to a refusal to furnish information, and the returns are thereby rendered less complete than could be desired. Schedules of questions were delivered to not less than 70,000 heads of schools, but either from the indifference of the census officers, or from unwillingness on the part of the school authorities, there still remain 1206 day schools (public and private) and 377 Sunday schools from which no returns have been obtained. The proportion of dissidents, however, is by no means large; and by assuming an average number of attendants at these schools it is possible to arrive at a conclusion very nearly approaching the truth.

Without entering into details, the broad results of an investigation, conducted during three years with consummate skill and unwearyed patience, may be described in a few words. The number of children, out of a population of 17,927,609, who ought to be under instruction is estimated at 3,315,405. This calculation allows an average duration of schooling to each child between the ages of five and fifteen of something above four years, and excludes all those who are under professional home instruction, and such as are kept

from school by occupation, by illness, or by the will of their parents. Comparing these with the number of children at school on the 31st of March, 1851, we find that an addition of about 970,000 scholars was required at that time to reach the normal standard. Of the quality of instruction given at the schools for the lower classes the less said the better. The large proportion of schools in which the instruction is confined to the mere rudiments of knowledge, is not only a mortifying and humiliating fact, but must be taken as an additional proof that the children of the working classes are torn away from school at an early age, and that very few remain for the scanty period of four years, which is fixed upon as the average duration. In spite, therefore, of the improvements which have been made in late years by the Committee of Council on Education, or by the voluntary efforts of religious bodies, the instruction now given in the majority of our schools is lamentably inefficient.

Beyond a doubt, this fact alone is one of the foremost causes which contribute to the paucity of attendance. It is impossible to believe that parents keep their children at home from inability to pay the trifling cost required for their education. Of course, there are exceptional cases. Sometimes the claims upon the child to labour are so paramount that they transcend every other consideration. A family must be supported at any cost, and there is only one way of solving the problem. But take the case of a labouring man with wages from which the school fee would never be missed. Is it only because the child can earn 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week that the parent sends him to the workshop or the field, at the tender age of six or seven? Strong as this inducement is—and be it remembered that it acts with equal force upon the middle and upper classes—it would be weakened in proportion to the practical value of education. And we are compelled to admit that a great amount of this otherwise unaccountable indifference arises from the slight esteem in which the prevailing systems of education are held. Few men will spend their time and labour upon that which gives no tangible returns. Money is the sweat of their brow, and why should they fling it to the winds? Once let the working classes learn that to retain a child at school will bring profit in the long run, will increase the value of the living machine, and one great stumbling-block will be removed. Teach common things and common men will appreciate your efforts. We are sorry to descend to utilitarian arguments; but we have to devise a remedy for a pressing evil, and we shall only be too thankful to any one who will make an effectual appeal to higher motives.

The only other question to which we can allude, is the agency by which the obstacles are to be removed. On this point the labours of Mr. Horace Mann throw little light. The old difficulty meets us at every turn. The questions which perplexed our fathers still baffle the wisdom of this generation. We can scarcely advance beyond the region of fact. We know that of the thousands who take an interest in the progress and enlightenment of their fellows, scarcely a few hundreds can be found to agree. The controversy still rages between the State Party and the Voluntary Party; and even if that dispute were settled, other divisions, other radical differences, fill up the background. The Privy Council is at war with the National Society, and the advocates of a local taxation are separated on the vital question of religious or secular education. Mr. Horace Mann can only tell us that our position is fixed. Will nothing drive us into harmony, or convince us that the points of difference are so radical that

we must remain for ever sundered? It must not be forgotten, that while we occupy our time with unseemly bickerings and the strife of words, a storm is gathering which must break before long. An army of vice is growing up at our feet, and we must either face the difficulty or submit.

A "STRANGER" IN PARLIAMENT.

It was, no doubt, a very brilliant festival last night at Count Walewski's; and the invitations being as numerous as the attractions were great, it is surprising that even thirty or fifty Commoners were left to carry on public business down at the new Palace at Westminster. But there was some connexion between what was doing at Albert-gate and what was passing at Palace-yard. At Albert-gate the British society was celebrating an alliance between two great nations, who have united for the purpose of preserving western civilisation. At Palace-yard the business of the British Parliament was passing one Education Bill and postponing several anti-Bribery Bills: member after member wondering, or intending to wonder, that Scotland was so very drunken at all times, and that England was so very corrupt at election times.

It is touching, the alacrity of Parliament in voting any amount of money—(no one to criticise but Lord Ellenborough, who has taken advantage of Mr. Hume's Ministerialism to become economic censor)—for the purposes celebrated at Count Walewski's. But, at the same time, it is odd, the admissions Great Britons occasionally make as to the intensity of that civilisation which they are defending with the assistance of the hero of the *coup d'état*, and of the hero of two or three concubines. Just about the time last night that Count Walewski was proposing a toast in honour of the civilisation which we are defending against the monstrous and barbarous Czar, a member for a metropolitan borough, Mr. Apley Pellatt, was moving for a return of the statistics of infanticide in this country—the soliloquacious comment of the House, as he moved, being—"very proper—the crime is really becoming too common." Not but that had they been in order, they would have spoken out on the subject. They did on Wednesday, and with such vehemence and indignation that one or two members, among others Mr. Cobden, had to get up, and argue at some length, and with great earnestness and anxiety, that the charge was too general, and that, really, all the lower orders didn't subscribe to burial clubs merely for the purpose of propagating with profit, as dealers in children! As another instance, observe the debate in the Lords on Thursday, on Lord Winchelsea's project to build new churches. The Lords, including a couple of Bishops, faced the somewhat satirical statistics of the census as to the state of religion among us, and they one and all admitted that perhaps, on the whole, the inspired were not the most popular writers in Great Britain, and that if there was any faith growing up among us, it was the Mormon faith, a circumstance which fully accounts for our natural contempt for the Turks. In fact, hearing the Bishop of Oxford's tearful speech, one was convinced that he found only one comfort in the frightful heathenism of the land, viz., that the "infidel" writers and speakers could, after all, not have much chance, for one-half of the population cannot read writing, and are incapable of understanding spoken infidelity. Yet the Bishop of Oxford did not less enjoy the flowers, the fruit, the light, the music, the beauty, and the splendours of the French envoy's fête.

This sort of thing, however, is confined to the Lords, where they are abstract and philosophic. The Commons are not thinking of building new churches; are only to be interested in building new ships—such a ship as that which will be launched to-day from Woolwich—launched to go forth and defend civilisation—and launched in sight of a London crowd, which, at such times, is perhaps the most debased mob any capital in the world could collect together. Lord Ellenborough seems astonished and shocked that the control of the public money should have to become a question in the Lords, and that not a member of the Commons ever took the trouble of calculating what becomes of the money Ministers ask for and so readily obtain. But Lord

Ellenborough does not know the ardency of the Commons, more particularly of the Radicals, to testify their confidence in the Government, so long as the Government endeavours to carry on the war vigorously—which the Government consider is the same thing as expensively. Lord Ellenborough should have heard the cheers which saluted Mr. Gladstone as he demanded 10,000,000*l.* extra taxation; and those cheers would have been still more hearty, general, and uproarious, had the demand been twice as great. And Lord Ellenborough cannot overlook the fact that if there is any discontent in the nation with the Budget, it is only the discontent of patriots, who think that Mr. Gladstone has asked too little, and that he is unwise not to add at once a hundred million or so to the national debt, which we incurred in defending civilisation against the Corsican monster who preceded the Russian monster, whom we are now pulling down with the assistance of the Corsican monster's navy. The farmers' friends in the House thought that they might make a little political capital by shaming a reluctance to endure the additional malt-tax, and Mr. Disraeli made a most conspicuous blunder in tactics in letting Mr. Ball test, in a division, the actual strength of the "land" in the House of Commons—the result being a delightful reassurance to Mr. Gladstone of the utter idleness of all the criticisms about his financial over-refinements. Mr. Ball was premature and impulsive; the Budget having only been delivered on Monday night, and he having made his motion on Tuesday, he could have had no communication with the Cambridge tenant-farmers, who returned him, and who are, no doubt, surprised that a member who cost them so much should be held so cheap in the Senate; and he has no doubt found by this time, in the sparseness of his country correspondence, that there's no chance of an agitation. On the other hand, Mr. Disraeli must have seen, from the tone of the House, and the promptitude of the verdict in favour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as ascertained by his friend Mr. Ball, that, however right he may be in his criticisms on the Government's odd finance, that the Coalition has *carte blanche*, and that the people's representatives have absolutely abnegated their functions, and have become mere registrars of the Cabinet's decrees. Nothing could be more incomplete or more incoherent than Mr. Gladstone's vindication of himself, on Monday; but his every phrase was cheered, and conscious of the complacency of his audience, his tone was the tone of a conqueror; and you could notice in the after-dropping fire of comment which always follows a Budget,—in this instance each shot was a salute,—that no one thought of analysing his new scheme,—even Mr. Williams (who always has his own Budget ready, and who has some cause to confide in Mr. Gladstone, seeing that Right Hon. Gentleman has in the former Budgets adopted several of Mr. Williams's ideas), only venturing to make the gentlest suggestions, that the readiest way of raising money for the war would be to confiscate church and aristocracy. This tone of the House of Commons is inexplicable: but there can be no question of the fact of the Government's absolute power; and under such circumstances, with such temptations, it is, indeed, to the honour of the Government, and more especially to the honour of the Finance Minister, that they have apparently had some little consideration for the interests of the people and of trade in their Budget. That it is a good Budget in the sense that it is a clever plan to raise a large sum of money in a very mild manner, is very clear. But it seems quite as clear that it is a bad Budget, just as the March Budget was in the sense that it is based on provisional finance, while we are meeting a permanent war. Who knows, however, whether it isn't a provisional war only? Mr. Gladstone's pertinacity in refusing to provide for more than day to day expenditure indicates a foregone conclusion in the Cabinet that the Czar is manageable; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's triumph would, after all, be splendid, if, next April, a peace having been concluded, and the "integrity" of Turkey quite settled by exhaustion, he can derisively ridicule the innocent and earnest men who advised a great loan for a great object. Yet that circumstance might perhaps excite the Radicals into Radicalism; and we should then hear a good deal of the folly of having thrown away 10,000,000*l.* in 1854, for the defence of civilisation, which, it turned out, was never in danger.

Lord Palmerston is the only one of the Ministers who does not hesitate to avail himself of the House's indifference and apathy. The last two Wednesdays his demeanour has been exhilarating; his occupation having been the extirpation of "private legislation." He knows that nobody wants any "measures," and he kicks out all the "independent" bills one after the other, with an alacrity which must be refreshing to him, as it is delightful to the spectators, and may in some degree compensate him for having even for a

moment to think of the private crotchets of independent, dull dogs, while Europe is in convulsions, and he has the consciousness that he should be master of the crisis. No doubt it was he who put up Lord John to ask the House to give up Thursday night (generally reserved for the independent crotcheters), and no doubt, had he asked the thing himself, he would have gained his object. But Lord John failed, and was snubbed; and had to back out of his entreaty, looking surly at the Opposition and pathetic at his own side, which, notwithstanding his crying remonstrance the other night, when he was throwing Reform overboard, will not let him lead with any dignity. His vexation was ingenious; for, said he, "Oh, very well, just as you like, but you'll see that we'll have to sit till August in consequence of your refusal." Yes: Lord John, the constitutionalist, actually confessed that he thinks the next awful thing that can happen is to keep the People's House sitting while a great war is going on! That remark was the most cutting satire on the representative institutions of this free land which the House ever had the pleasure of hearing—even from their principal Reformer.

Saturday Morning.

"A STRANGER."

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

LORD CAMPBELL'S UNAUTHORISED NEGOTIATIONS BILL.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Will you permit me to offer one or two remarks upon the subject of Lord Campbell's Bill on "Unauthorised Negotiations."

Lord Campbell, in his speech in the House of Lords last year (April 5, 1853), showed, that if there were anything really treasonable or seditious in such a communication, the law was sufficiently strong to reach the case. Then what more could any one desire in a free country like this? If we consent to this Bill, we shall give up a great principle, viz., the right of meeting and discussing any public question, and of addressing our opinions, so long as they are neither treasonable nor seditious, to any nation or to any body of people, or to any person whatsoever.

Observe the stringent words of the Bill. It is not enough that it prohibits the formal presentation of an address, which the Bill commences by doing, but it proceeds, "or by any other means enter into correspondence or intercourse with such Potentate or State touching any of the matters aforesaid." And if we refer back, we shall find among the matters aforesaid, "any act of the Government of such Potentate or State." So that this Bill would put a stop to all such benevolent interpositions as in the case of the Madiai, and such as some religious bodies made last year to the Prussian Government, on behalf of the persecuted Baptists and Nonconformists of Germany; "interposition" in which our Government would not itself interfere directly, but would stand by and permit, and even approve of, but which it would not formally authorise (as this Bill would require it to do), and thus make itself responsible.

This passive attitude of the Government is quite in the spirit in which our constitution works, leaving the people as free as possible in their movements, unless some great mischief can be shown to have taken place. For we ought not to legislate in such a case, where no specific mischief can be shown to have been done; and in supporting this "gagging Bill" we should, in fact, be helping to gag "the people," while the Bill leaves quite untouched the mischievous intrigues of any individual aristocrat.

There is Lord Brougham, for instance, who is backing Lord Campbell in this Bill, and whose Russian tendencies there is reason to suspect; he will still be allowed to "address" and "correspond," and "have intercourse" with foreign potentates, "touching any of the matters aforesaid," and all this in the dark, and after the fashion of the "secret diplomacy" just brought to light; and yet the people of this country are not to be trusted to express their opinions openly and manfully, as they always do, and, even when mistaken, the very publicity of the proceedings is a security against mischief.

Sir, I trust the people of this country will never consent to give up "the right of meeting and discussing any question, and of addressing their opinions, so long as they are neither treasonable nor seditious, to any nation or to any body of people, or to any person whatsoever."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

Kemptown, April 28.

* Reported in *Evangelical Christendom* for 1853.

Literature.

Oracles are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THE new number of the *North British Review* opens with an article on the *Plurality of Worlds*, in which the author of the essay on that subject is successfully combated on his own ground. The attention which this essay has excited is due rather to its supposed authorship than to its intrinsic importance; considered in itself, it is not even an intellectual meteor, generated by one-sided enthusiasm; it is rather a mock meteor—an ingeniously constructed sky-rocket, which has answered its purpose when it has arrested the gaze of the crowd. The author gives questionable aid to the theological and dogmatic theories in the interest of which his work is professedly written; like Warburton, he resorts to a "vaulting paradox which overleaps itself" and the conclusion plain people are likely to draw from it is, that a system which requires for its support such arguments as that possibly "the distant stars were sparks struck off in the formation of the solar system, which are really long since extinct, and survive in appearance only by the light which they at first emitted," that "the planets and stars are the lumps which have flown from the potter's wheel of the great worker, the shroud-coils which in his working sprung from his mighty lathe; the sparks which darted from his awful anvil when the solar system lay incandescent thereon, the curls of vapour which rose from the great cauldron of creation, when its elements were separated"—that a system dependent on such a purely arbitrary, nay, anti-scientific degradation of man's conception of the universe, is by that very fact condemned. The egoism which regards man as the final cause of the universe is morally and philosophically on a level with the Rabbinical dreams of Israelitish supremacy, or with the thorough-going Calvinism which holds that the majority of mankind were created simply that the "smoke of their torment" might serve as a condiment to give piquancy to the bliss of the elect; and it has a fit companion in the logic that undertakes to reduce the work of Omnipotence, lest it should appear to have more to attend to than it can well manage. We will quote a passage from the Review, which will give the reader a sample of the essayist's mode of reasoning and the way in which his critic meets it:—

"Having thus, as our author congratulates himself he has done, 'cleared away the supposed inhabitants of the outskirts of creation,' he proceeds to clear away the inhabitants from the fixed stars by the same inductive process of assertion and conjecture. Beginning with the Binary Systems of Alpha Centauri and 61 Cygni, the parallax and orbit of which have been pretty accurately determined, he admits that each of these is a system of two suns revolving round one another, the former in an orbit of a size intermediate between that of Saturn and Uranus, and the latter in one larger than Neptune, if we believe that they are kept in their orbits by the same law of gravity which exists in our own system. He admits, likewise, that the mass of matter in the two suns of both these systems, is to that of our sun in the ratio of about 1 to 3; but he adds, 'In what degree of condensation, however, the matter of these binary systems is, compared with that of our Solar System, we have no means whatever of perceiving. Each of the two stars may have its luminous matter diffused through a globe as large as the earth's orbit; and in that case would probably not be more dense than THE TAIL OF A COMET.' With such an assertion, utterly groundless, as he himself confesses, he begins by manufacturing our binary system out of matter like comets' tails,—systems like our own, composed of what Sir John Herschel calls 'brilliant constituents,' and which the same distinguished writer considers as 'accompanied with their trains of planets and satellites closely shrouded from our view by the splendour of their respective suns.' In order that the planets of each sun may not be attracted out of their orbits by the action of the other in its perihelion passage, Sir John observes, that the planets in such systems 'must be closely nestled under the protecting wing of their immediate superior,' as any other arrangement would be utterly incompatible with the conditions necessary for the existence of their inhabitants. In opposition to this fine observation, our author asserts that Sir John Herschel 'in making this provision, has overlooked that it may not be possible to keep them (the planets) in permanent orbits so near to the selected centre; their sun may be a vast sphere of luminous vapour; and the planets plunged into this atmosphere may, instead of describing regular orbits, plough their way in spiral paths through the nebulous clouds to its central nucleus!'

"Having obtained 'but little promise of inhabitants from clustered and double stars,' our author 'turns his attention to the single stars as the most hopeful,' and in asking 'what is the kind of proof which we have' of their being 'the centres of planetary systems,' he replies, that 'the only proof resides in the assumption that these stars are like the sun;—resemble him in their quality and nature.' He then proceeds to show that the stars are not like the sun, but by statements so little precise and so difficult to meet by direct argument, that we may reply to them in the most convincing manner by showing that the fixed stars are like our sun.

"1. The sun and stars shine by direct and not by borrowed light. 2. The spectra of the sun and stars have numbers of definite dark lines which do not exist in artificial light. Some of these lines have the same place in each of the spectra. 3. The stars of alpha Centauri and 61 Cygni have the same law of gravity as our sun. 4. Some stars have a motion round their axis as indicated by the variable light of some, and the periodical disappearance of others. 5. Several stars are of variable brightness. The brightness of our sun varies to a small extent, according to the number and size of the spots on its surface, and to other systems its light must be still more variable when it is obscured by the semi-opaque and widely spread tails of comets during their passage through our system.

"In opposition to these marked points of resemblance, the author brings forward the following points of dissimilarity:—1. 'No small number of the stars undergo changes of brightness, not periodical but progressive.'—The sun of course does not. 2. Sirius has changed from red to white. Eta Argus from yellow to red.—The sun is unchangeably white. 3. Some stars have perished—the Lost Pleiad, for example—the sun has not perished. 4. The star of 1572 existed only seventeen months, and that of 1604 a still shorter time.—The birth and death of the sun have not yet been recorded. 5. Stars really periodical are proved to be like but unlike our sun.

"Admitting, as we may well do, for the sake of argument, all these points of dissimilarity, and making to him a present of double the number, let us endeavour to convey to our less scientific readers a distinct idea of the nature and force of his reasonings.

"London, we shall suppose, is illuminated with one large electric light from the top of St. Paul's, and an aeronaut from that city while travelling in his balloon over France, sees a thousand lights of exactly the same colour and character as that of his native city. He never doubts that these are electric lights intended to illuminate a number of villages, or the different parts of a city; but upon a more attentive study of the lights, he finds one or two red and blue, one flickering, one going out, one appearing where he saw none before,—would these different conditions of ten out of a thousand of the electric lights induce him to change his opinion that the electric lights which he had been studying were different from the large electric light on St. Paul's, and that all the thousand were intended to illuminate the locality

on which they are placed? If our sun is unlike a few coloured, variable, and temporary stars, he is precisely the magnified image of all the million that stud the heavens."

We gladly turn from speculations at once vague and narrow to the practical and enlarged wisdom of the article on the *Art of Education*, which should be read by every one who is interested in this subject—and who is not? The writer, recognising the truth of Pestalozzi's ideas, though criticising their application hitherto, lays down the following guiding principles: that in education we should proceed from the simple to the complex, and—what is in reality the same thing, though this identity is often not distinctly perceived—from the concrete to the abstract; that the education of the child must accord both in mode and arrangement with the education of mankind as considered historically; that, as one consequence of the foregoing principle, we must proceed in each branch of instruction from the empirical to the rational; that education should consist in the encouraging of self-development; and, lastly, that the criterion of educational methods is the production of pleasurable excitement in the pupil. These principles are justified and elucidated with striking clearness and ingenuity, and we should like to give many extracts in proof of this, but we have only room for two. Here is a suggestion as to the mode of teaching perspective, which may be useful to some of our readers:—

"If any dependence is to be placed upon the general principles of education that have been laid down, the process of learning to draw should be throughout continuous with those efforts of early childhood described above, as so worthy of encouragement. By the time that the voluntary practice thus initiated has given some steadiness of hand, and some tolerable ideas of proportion, there will have arisen a vague notion of body as presenting its three dimensions in perspective. And when, after sundry abortive, Chinese-like attempts to render this appearance on paper, there has grown up a pretty clear perception of the thing to be achieved, and a desire to achieve it, a first lesson in empirical perspective may be given by means of the apparatus occasionally used in explaining perspective as a science. This sounds formidable; but the experiment is both comprehensible and interesting to any boy or girl of ordinary intelligence. A plate of glass so framed as to stand vertically on the table, being placed before the pupil, and a book, or like simple object laid on the other side of it, he is requested, whilst keeping the eye in one position, to make ink dots upon the glass, so that they may coincide with, or hide the corners of this object. He is then told to join these dots by lines; on doing which he perceives that the lines he makes hide, or coincide with, the outlines of the object. And then, on being asked to put a sheet of paper on the other side of the glass, he discovers that the lines he has thus drawn represent the object as he saw it. They not only look like it, but he perceives that they must be like it, because he made them agree with its outlines; and by removing the paper he can repeatedly convince himself that they do agree with its outlines. The fact is new and striking; and serves him as an experimental demonstration, that lines of certain lengths, placed in certain directions on a plane, can represent lines of other lengths, and having other directions, in space. Subsequently, by gradually changing the position of the object, he may be led to observe how some lines shorten and disappear, whilst others come into sight and lengthen. The convergence of parallel lines, and, indeed, all the leading facts of perspective may, from time to time, be similarly illustrated to him. If he has been duly accustomed to self-help, he will gladly, when it is suggested, make the attempt to draw one of these outlines upon paper, by the eye only; and it may soon be made an exciting aim to produce, unassisted, a representation, as like as he can, to one subsequently sketched on the glass. Thus, without the unintelligent, mechanical practice of copying other drawings, but by a method at once simple and attractive—rational, yet not abstract, a familiarity with the linear appearances of things, and a faculty of rendering them, may be, step by step, acquired. To which advantages add these—that even thus early the pupil learns, almost unconsciously, the true theory of a picture,—namely, that it is a delineation of objects as they appear when projected on a plane placed between them and the eye; and that when he reaches a fit age for commencing scientific perspective he is already thoroughly acquainted with the facts which form its logical basis."

Our second extract shall be one in which the writer sums up the advantages of self-development:—

"But the making education a process of self-evolution has other advantages than this of keeping our lessons in the right order. In the first place, it guarantees a vividness and permanency of impression which the usual methods can never produce. Any piece of knowledge which the pupil has himself acquired, any problem which he has himself solved, becomes by virtue of the conquest much more thoroughly his than it could else be. The preliminary activity of mind which his success implies, the concentration of thought necessary to it, and the excitement consequent on his triumph, conspire to register all the facts in his memory in a way that no mere information heard from a teacher, or read in a school-book, can be registered. Even if he fails, the tension to which his faculties have been wound up insures his remembrance of the solution when given to him, better than half a dozen repetitions would. Observe again, that this discipline necessitates a continuous organisation of the knowledge he acquires. It is in the very nature of facts and inferences, assimilated in this normal manner, that they successively become the premises of further conclusions,—the means of solving still higher questions. The solution of yesterday's problem helps the pupil in mastering to-day's. Thus the knowledge is turned into faculty as soon as it is taken in, and forthwith aids in the general function of thinking,—does not lie merely written in the pages of an internal library, as when rote-learned. Mark further, the importance of the moral culture which this constant self-help involves. Courage in attacking difficulties, patient concentration of the attention, perseverance through failures—these are characteristics which after-life specially requires; and these are characteristics which this system of making the mind work for its food specially produces. That it is thoroughly practicable to carry out instruction after this fashion we can ourselves testify: having been in youth thus led to successively solve the comparatively complex problems of Perspective. And that leading teachers have been gradually tending in this direction is indicated alike in the saying of Fellenberg, that 'the individual, independent activity of the pupil is of much greater importance than the ordinary busy officiousness of many who assume the office of educators'; in the opinion of Horace Mann, that 'unfortunately education amongst us at present consists too much in telling, not in training'; and in the remark of M. Marcel, that 'what the learner discovers by mental exertion is better known than what is told to him.'

A third important article in the Review is one on *Auguste Comte* and *Positivism*, written in a calm and courteous, though thoroughly antagonistic spirit. In the absence of the writer to whom the exposition of COMTE in the columns of the *Leader* peculiarly belongs, no further comment shall be made on this article than that its strictures are disguised by a vein of that trivial criticism which consists in alleging that an author's ideas are not from beginning to end new. This poor device is beneath a writer like the reviewer,—it is the resort of minds which are incompetent to the appreciation of ideas, and so are busied only with their parentage. A man who should construct a theory of knowledge or a philosophy of science, without building into his edifice any ideas of preceding thinkers, might indeed lay claim to originality, but an originality that would entitle him to lodging and gentle treatment in a lunatic asylum. It is perfectly

true, as the reviewer says, that the doctrine of the phenomenal and relative character of our knowledge is as old as KANT—he might have said, as old as Greek speculation—that many elements of Positivism are to be found not only in KANT and HEGEL, but “in ARISTOTLE and his Scholastics, in the tenets of the Epicureans, in ROGER BACON, and in BERNARDINO TELESIO;” but surely such agreement with antecedent theories is rather the necessary characteristic of a comprehensive system than an objection to be urged against it. The reviewer becomes puerile when he goes out of his way to say that “subjective and objective” are terms “immediately borrowed from KANT,” and that COMTE’s admission, that scientific observation requires hypothesis, is “after KANT.” We notice this point less with reference to COMTE, than for the sake of making a general protest against the treatment of ideas in the cataloguing spirit, which thinks it enough to ticket them with a name and date, without entering heart and soul into the one momentous consideration of their truth or falsity.

The *North American Review* contains, amongst other things, an article on *Literary Impostures* in general, and those of ALEXANDRE DUMAS in particular; an interesting and well-written article on *Italy*; one on the *Restoration of the Text of Shakespeare*; and one on *Russia and the Porte*. We shall probably recur to some of these next week.

HERNDON’S VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon. By Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon, U.S. Navy. With Map and Plates. Taylor and Maury, Washington. Trübner, London.

LIEUTENANT HERNDON’S long and perilous journey from Lima to Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, was undertaken at the command of the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining a full and particular account of the geography and commercial capabilities of the whole valley of the Amazon. This journey along the main stream was but a partial fulfilment of his extensive mission; he entrusted to Mr. Gibbon, his lieutenant or assistant, the exploration of the almost unknown regions through which the Madeira and other southern tributaries make their way to a junction with the Amazon. Of this portion of the expedition we have as yet no record; but it may be expected in due time.

Lieutenant Herndon’s journey is not entirely new. Portions of the country traversed have been described before by various travellers, and Smyth’s “Descent of the Amazon” in 1835 carries the reader from Lima to Para, by a route nearly identical with that pursued by Herndon. But the present volume is full of novel interest, and will obtain deserved attention from all persons curious about physical geography, commerce, animal and vegetable physiology, varieties of the human species, and the facilities for spreading civilisation offered by the largest river in the world. Other persons, suspicious of American ambition, may detect designs of conquest or annexation in this exploration of the valley of the Amazon. It may not allay the fears of such observers to mention the fact that the conquest or annexation of a third of south America, if a possible thing, for the United States, would be certainly a very inconvenient and unprofitable one; while the establishment of free and regular trading with this richly productive region would be a great advantage for the United States and all the rest of the world. The advantage was well worth an official survey of the country, and considerable diplomatic exertions to press the importance of the steam navigation of the Amazon, and its tributaries on the notice of the Governments of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru. We shall therefore consider Lieutenant Herndon’s book simply in the light of a report on the present condition and future capabilities of this vast water-course.

All the rivers of the Old World, the Danube and the Don, the Nile and the Ganges, shrink into insignificant streams before the rivers of the New World; and of these, from the Mackenzie to the Rio de la Plata, none rivals in length, breadth, and all great attributes that may become a river, the subject of the present survey.

“Swelled by a thousand streams, impetuous hurled
From all the roaring Andes, huge descends
The mighty Orellana.”

From its rise at Lauricocha in Peru, to Tabatinga on the confines of Brazil, it bears its Peruvian name of Marañon; thence to Barra, where it receives its great northern tributary, the Rio Negro, it is called the Solimões; and from Barra to the Atlantic it is called the Amazon.

Mr. Herndon is enthusiastic on the subject of this gigantic stream; but his mind is more strongly impressed by its commercial value than by its scenery. Upon embarking at Nanta, where the Ucayali joins the Marañon, he writes thus:

“The march of the great river in its silent grandeur was sublime; but in the untamed might of its turbid waters as they cut away its banks, tore down the gigantic denizens of the forest, and built up islands, it was awful. It rolled through the wilderness with a stately and solemn air. Its waters looked angry, sullen, and relentless; and the whole scene awoke emotions of awe and dread—such as are caused by the funeral solemnities, the minute gun, the howl of the wind, and the angry tossing of the waves, when all hands are called to bury the dead in a troubled sea.

“I was reminded of our Mississippi at its topmost flood; the waters are quite as muddy and quite as turbid; but this stream lacked the charm and the fascination which the plantation upon the bank, the city upon the bluff, and the steamboat upon its waters, lend to its fellow of the North; nevertheless, I felt pleased at its sight. I had already travelled seven hundred miles by water, and fancied that this powerful stream would soon carry me to the ocean; but the water-travel was comparatively just begun; many a weary month was to elapse ere I should again look upon the familiar face of the sea; and many a time, when worn and wearied with the canoe life, did I exclaim, ‘This river seems interminable!’

“Its capacities for trade and commerce are inconceivably great. Its industrial future is the most dazzling; and to the touch of steam, settlement, and cultivation, this rolling stream and its magnificent water-shed would start up into a display of industrial results that would indicate the Valley of the Amazon as one of the most enchanting regions on the face of the earth.

“From its mountains you may dig silver, iron, coal, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and tin; from the sands of its tributaries you may wash gold, diamonds, and precious stones; from its forests you may gather drugs of virtues the most rare, spices of aroma the most exquisite, gums and resins of the most varied and useful properties, dyes of hues the most brilliant with cabinet and building-woods of the finest polish and most enduring texture.”

Throughout the course of the Amazon (which is in no part 20 deg. from

the Equator) the climate, according to our author, is an everlasting summer and the harvest perennial. There is every reason to believe that the valley of the Amazon is upon the whole healthy. We shall not attempt to enumerate the various productions of this favoured land, but some of them deserve mention from their rarity in other countries, such as Sarsaparilla, which grows on the banks of the Amazon and its tributaries, and is the chief article of commerce with the natives, and India-rubber (here called *Seringa*) which is gathered by making incisions in the tree, and the preparation of which is carried on in establishments owned and managed by foreign or Brazilian settlers, but by means of native labourers. Peruvian Bark is also a product of the Upper Amazon. Balsam copaiba, gum copal, drugs of rare virtue, spices, variegated woods, arrowroot, tapioca, &c., are found in abundance, and coffee, cocoa, the sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, and corn of all kinds require little from the hand of man to bring them to perfection, and to yield in such abundance as to sound hyperbolic if put in the form of a statistical calculation.

The forests are filled with game (reckoning monkeys among the most tender and delicate), and all the rivers are stocked with fish and turtle. The endless wealth of the Lower Amazon may well tempt a citizen of the United States to feel as Lieutenant Herndon does when he finds how little the Brazilian Government is willing, or indeed able, to forward the interest of the whole world, by itself alone.

“Up the tributaries, midway between their mouth and source, on each side are wide savannahs, where feed herds of cattle, furnishing a trade in hides; and at the sources of the southern tributaries are ranges of mountains, which yield immense treasures of diamonds and other precious stones.

“It is again (as in the case of the country at the foot of the Andes) sad to think that, excluding the savage tribes, who for any present purposes of good may be ranked with the beasts that perish, this country has not more than one inhabitant for every ten square miles of land; that it is almost a wilderness; that being capable, as it is, of yielding support, comfort, and luxury to many millions of civilized people who have superfluous wants, it should be but the dwelling place of the savage and the wild beast.

“Such is the country whose destiny and the development of whose resources is in the hands of Brazil. It seems a pity that she should undertake the work alone; she is not strong enough; she should do what we are not too proud to do, stretch out her hands to the world at large, and say, ‘Come and help us to subdue the wilderness; here are homes, and broad lands, and protection for all who choose to come.’ She should break up her steam-boat monopoly, and say to the sea-faring and commercial people of the world, ‘We are not a maritime people; we have no skill or practice in steam navigation; come and do our carrying, while we work the lands; bring your steamers laden with your manufactures, and take from the banks of our rivers the rich productions of our vast regions.’ With such a policy, and taking means to preserve her nationality, for which she is now abundantly strong, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe in fifty years Rio Janeiro, without losing a title of her wealth and greatness, will be but a village to Para, and Para will be what New Orleans would long ago have been but for the activity of New York and her own fatal climate, the greatest city of the New World; Santarem will be St. Louis, and Barra, Cincinnati.

“The citizens of the United States are, of all foreign people, most interested in the free navigation of the Amazon. We, as in comparison with other foreigners, would reap the lion’s share of the advantages to be derived from it. We would fear no competition. Our geographical position, the winds of Heaven, and the currents of the ocean, are our potential auxiliaries. Thanks to Maury’s investigations of the winds and currents, we know that a chip flung into the sea at the mouth of the Amazon will float close by Cape Hatteras. We know that ships sailing from the mouth of the Amazon, for whatever port of the world are forced to our very doors by the SE. and NE. trade winds; that New York is the half-way house between Para and Europe.

“We are now Brazil’s best customer and most natural ally. President Aranha knew this. At a dinner party given by him at Barra, his first toast was, ‘To the nation of America most closely allied with Brazil—the United States.’ And he frequently expressed to me his strong desire to have a thousand of my active countrymen to help him to subdue the wilderness, and show the natives how to work.”

Lieutenant Herndon’s mission has excited the Brazilian and Peruvian Governments to some activity in the matter of navigating the river, but the spirit of the negotiation is narrow and selfish, and whatever system it produces cannot last. But Herndon’s Report will bring about greater results in a political and commercial point of view, when it is rendered complete by the addition of Mr. Gibbon’s account.

In compliance with the orders of his Government, Mr. Herndon made collections of strange birds, beasts, vegetables, and minerals, and noted down any remarkable fact concerning the people or the places that came under his notice. His collection of zoological specimens gave him considerable trouble, the monkeys and the birds especially, but he seems to have a natural fondness for animals, and to have endured much in this journey on their account. Among the animals, native to the valley of the Amazon, are the Auta, or wild cow, the Peixiboi, or fish-ox, the sloth, the ant-eater, the beautiful black tiger, the electric eel, the boa constrictor, the anaconda, the deadly coral snake, the voracious alligator, monkeys in endless variety, birds of the most brilliant plumage, and insects of the strangest forms and gayest colours.

Many marvellous stories are told by the Indians and by early travellers in Peru and Brazil of natural and supernatural history, but Mr. Herndon gives plain and simple statements of all that he saw and heard, and in no way taxes his readers’ power of believing.

Humanity in the valley of the Amazon does not shine forth with divine attributes. The various tribes of savages seem to be very lazy, given to lying and stealing, fond of smoking tobacco—hunting and fishing they love no more than is necessary. The tribes of Indians on the Ucayali seem to be somewhat more warlike, and one among them is deserving of especial attention from Mr. Carlyle. Whether an apostle of the gospel of labour ever rose among this remote tribe of Indians, we do not learn either from Mr. Herndon, Mr. Smyth, or their predecessors, but they record these astounding facts of the *Seucis* on the Ucayali.—“They are a very industrious people who cultivate the land in common and kill those who are idle and are indisposed to do their fair share of the work.”—Would that the *Seucis* could become like the leaven of Scripture, and turn into useful working members of society all the lazy Indians of the Amazon!

Although the commercial and statistical tables, and the diplomatic documents of this volume, detract somewhat from its merit as a book of travels for general readers, yet we can assure them they will find abundant amusement, and (if they be not frightened at the words) instruction too in Mr. Herndon’s narrative. The varieties in the aspect of the great river itself—its inundations—its currents—and rapid ebb and flow—its alluvial islands—its rocks—its dangerous and changeable navigation—its vast plains and lofty mountain ranges form the theme of a running accompaniment to every

division of the work. The details are for the most part very interesting, and the effect of the whole is to impress the mind with a sense of the vast magnificence and commercial wealth of the country through which this great river winds its tremendous course.

JULIAN.

Julian; or, the Close of an Era. By L. F. Banger, Author of "The History of the Council of Trent," "The Priest and the Huguenot," &c. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

JULIAN is a species of novel, half historical, half religious, in which the story, properly so called, is of secondary importance. It is written from the "Protestant" point of view, and aspires to show the nothingness and insufficiency of any other form of religious belief to bring rest to a "perturbed spirit." The scene is laid in Paris, in the epoch preceding the Revolution. Julian, the hero, is the child of unknown parents, mysterious protectors have watched over him from his infancy, and he has moved amongst the great world of Paris without knowing the tie which bound him to it. But in the heartless, faithless, brilliant, and superficial society of that epoch, he found no satisfaction for an earnest inquirer after truth. Dazzled, like so many others, by the apparent earnestness and love of virtue shown in the writings of Rousseau, he was one of his most enthusiastic worshippers, when an accidental interview with his idol dispels his illusions; and just at the moment when he has sustained this shock, he discovers in the dethroned Jean Jacques his unknown father. His mind is again torn and distracted by doubts; he bears the additional burden of a hopeless love; the world has offered him no resting-place,—he turns to the Church.

"Disappointed in Rousseau, in St. Germain, in Mesmer, in St. Martin, whither should he turn to still the yearning of his soul for truth, for peace! Oh that he could circumscribe his life, and with it his mind, into a narrow circle! Oh that some master spirit would teach him utterly to forget self, and to bow in unquestioning obedience to all that he should think, believe, or do! His reason would there be dormant; his conscience would there follow a distinctly traced path. This might be a moral tomb, but at least it would be peace. This tomb the church offered him, either in a monastic life or in the priestly office. But in a convent he would too surely find himself still the same man. The ever active spirit, and the yearning heart must be occupied with some illusions, and therefore Julian preferred the active life of a priest. There in the garb of religion, he might perhaps attain peace, without being forced to acknowledge that he was sinking between faith and incredulity. Did he not perceive this to be the case with so many others? But he resolved that once called upon to believe, either from his position or from duty, he would endeavour to adhere to that duty, or to that position, without troubling himself about other things. As the medium only of instruction transmitted to him, he would hand down the dogmas to others, without sifting their origin; he would seek to persuade himself that man not being cognisant of his responsibility, it was also hidden from his conscience and from God;—if, indeed, there were a God. In short, and this was what he reckoned on most, he should be able to do good, to console the unhappy, and to relieve the poor.

"When his gay and fashionable friends were informed that the Chevalier Julian had become priest, they commented much on this determination. It was, indeed, very rare with a young man of his age; it was generally either earlier or later, before or after the passions, that men threw themselves into the church.

"He soon attained his end. His studies were limited to a few months' residence at a seminary, where for form's sake, he received a few lessons, and as to the ground-work, he succeeded in passing over that without examination. His mind and heart were prepared for the renunciation. Wary of being a man, he said to himself, 'I will repeat like a child, whatever I am told to repeat; and he had repeated like a child. If his former self sometimes returned, he would silence it with alarms. Did he wish to relapse into his miseries? Assuredly not. Conscience, too, had its conflicts; but he resolved to stifle her, and to a certain extent succeeded. The Jesuits were dissolved: but the morality of the schools was then, as it is now: that of the Jesuits, not so bad in some points, but far worse in others than Pascal has represented it."

It is scarcely necessary to add that this new refuge fails him.

"But woe be to him who is reduced to reckon upon the annihilation of his own being! A living man cannot of his own accord become a corpse.

"Life soon returned to Julian, and with life, suffering. To his old griefs he had joined that of a perpetual lie, having condemned himself to this in order to drive away the others."

During this phase of his life, while seeking a faith and finding none, chance throws into his hands a Protestant Bible, the prison companion of an ancient Huguenot martyr, who had recorded on its blank leaves the history of similar doubts and struggles, resulting in final and triumphant conviction. Julian becomes a Protestant; and finds in that faith the repose and consolation he has hitherto sought in vain. With all this is interwoven the history of his love for Marie de Charigny, crossed by the machinations of a Catholic priest, and finally crushed, when all difficulties seem to be removed, by the discovery that she is his sister. Almost immediately after this *dénouement*, both are swallowed as victims by the whirlpool of the revolution.

Viewed under its other aspect, the historical one,—this novel presents us with a series of very graphic pictures of the state of society in France at that epoch; of the feverish and unnatural calm which preceded the great moral convulsion so soon to follow; of the frivolous, artificial, false tone of morals and philosophy; of the blinded eyes; of the hardened hearts; of the mistakes, the follies, and the madness which distinguish that awful period, when, as Carlyle expresses it, France was "rushing down." As a sample of the author's style, and powers of description, we will extract the trial of Julian before the Revolutionary tribunal, a scene neither unnatural nor uncommon in those days of delirious excitement and ill-directed enthusiasm.

"They place him before the table. Maillard was just affixing his large signature to the registered notice of the acquittal of St. Méard, when he raised himself again: 'Your name?' said he.

"The Abbé Julian."

"A nonjuring priest?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"The two men who held him made a movement to lead him away. The avowal that he had just made had been the sentence of death for all the other priests.

"But the president seemed to endeavour to recollect his features.

"Stop a moment," said he. 'You were at the Tuilleries, this register informs me.'

"Yes, monsieur."

"With the assassins of the people?"

"There were no other assassins at the Tuilleries than those whom you brought there."

"One may easily imagine the tumult which followed these words.

"He calls us assassins! Away with him to death!"

"And Julian, turning himself, said, 'Do you wish me to prove that I am right?'"

"But his coolness overcame them. They cried out, and yet they did not take him away; the two men pressed his arm with rage, and yet did not remove him.

"Maillard regarded him with growing attention.

"I have it!" said he at last. 'I saw you at the Bastille.'

"That is possible."

"You sought to hinder the victory of the people."

"I prevented it from disgracing itself by an additional atrocity."

"And the butchers cried again, 'Away with him to death!'"

"And Julian, turning himself again, said to them calmly, 'I see plainly that I shall have been right.'"

"And Maillard, as if fascinated, hesitated. One of the jurors, the one whom Julian recognized, wrote rapidly some words on a paper.

"What did you do at the Tuilleries?" resumed the president. 'Were you fighting against the people?'"

"My gown did not permit me to do that."

"You were one of the counsellors of the Austrian?"

"Of the Queen? Yes, monsieur."

"And what advice did you give her on that day?"

"To resist even to death."

"The clamour is redoubled at this word; the executioners, as if awaking all at once to the knowledge of their inaction, rush towards Julian. Maillard, who does not wish that he shall be killed in the chamber, hastens to signify that he is about to pronounce sentence. He puts on the cap—still observant of forms,—and But the juror who was writing passes a note to him. He casts his eyes upon it, and a manifest astonishment is depicted on his features. He is silent, and gazes on Julian. Then, handing the paper to him, he asks, 'Is that true which is written there?'"

"And Julian after looking at it, answers, 'It is true.'"

"Citizens," said the president, 'you have heard the answers of the accused. The justice of the people has not stricken the most guilty, and it will now stop before this man. Silence! I have not finished. The justice of the people, I say, will sheath her sword before this man. You cannot put this man to death. He is the son of Rousseau.'"

"There was a moment of complete stupor. That revelation was so strange, that many of them appeared not even to comprehend it; many also, no doubt, did not feel the consequence, and thought that a son of Rousseau become an aristocrat was only the more criminal. A mere nothing would have turned the balance;—a word uttered from a corner of the chamber, would have annulled the decision of the president, and infused vengeance into every sword.

"They were silent. The outburst, when at last it came, was such as had followed the acquittal of Saint Méard, but much more boisterous and excited; for the murderers had to blind their eyes in order to forgive themselves for sparing one so guilty. They rush towards him with an ardour that he might well doubt whether it was not to kill him; the intoxication of blood, like that of wine, has its comparison besides its fury. They kiss Julian's hands, may he even observed some in tears. They compel him to mount upon the table of the Tribunal, that they may all see him. They endeavour to discover in his features, those of his father; they almost reproach themselves with not having recognised them there. The grand intelligence comes to the executioners outside,—to the spectators in the street; and as they have not heard the replies of Julian, a strange story like those with which Marat had fed the populace, is on the instant fabricated. It is the aristocrats, it is the court, that have found means to imprison the son of Rousseau, in order that the people, being misled, might involve him in the chastisement of the guilty. They are indignant, they are wroth, they are exasperated; the men in the hall, who know the truth of the matter, yield to the electrical impression from without. Julian is taken from the table. Two men place him upon their shoulders, another, taking the bust, precedes them; and the crowd bursts out into shouts of *Vive Rousseau!* Maillard and his jurors join their acclamations to those of the multitude, and he who had come forth to die, was carried in triumph over the mangled corpses of his companions in prison.

"Julian accepted life, but not this abominable homage. At the risk of forcing the tiger to recollect whom it held in its now merciful claws, he struggled against these deafening transports, but no attention was paid to his resistance, and his voice was lost in the tumult. He resisted, however, as far as to the outer gate; but when he beheld that frightful amphitheatre which he had only in part perceived from the tower,—that sea of blood in which the mangled corpse of Montsabray was swimming, those pikes, those hatchets, those clubs, those bloody hands and arms that heap of naked corpses awaiting the waggon to convey them to the catacombs;—then he ceased to strive, and almost dead himself, he allowed himself to be carried, as long as they wished, about this scene of horrors. The bust of his father had fallen on the pavement, and the broken plaster had imbibed, in a few seconds, as much as it could absorb of blood.

"In thus giving himself up to their hands, Julian yielded less to the emotion of the spectacle than under the weight of a fearful thought, and, as it were, of a fatal expiation. The son of Rousseau, he was doomed to have his place and his part in the bloody achievement of his father's work. Rousseau had not said in formal terms, 'Mansacre!' but Rousseau had cast on the world all those wild ideas which the people could only write down in blood; and the homage of the murderers assigned to him a large share of the responsibility of all the crimes which had been committed. That bust of his father, soaked in blood, was the image of his work, and Julian inherited his disgrace at the same time with his glory."

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Mediterranean. A Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical. By Admiral Smyth. J. W. Parker and Son.

Few subjects are more interesting than the connexion between physical geography and the historical development of man; in other words, the tracing back science, opinion, social institutions—every modification of life and thought, to that relation between the primitive wants of man and the local constitution of the earth, which is their common root. The processes which determined the upheaving of a mountain chain, the course of a river, the spreading of a sandy desert, or the formation of an inland sea, determined also the characteristics of a people, the birth-place of a science, the path along which commerce and culture should travel; determined whether a region should remain for ages the nursing-place of aggressive hordes, or early become the theatre of a complex political and social drama. On climate, soil, and the distribution of land and water depended the various modes in which primitive tribes had to win their physical sustenance, and in this first rude wrestling of man for the mastery over Nature, lay the germ of all polity, art, speculation, and science. The grandest example of this relation between the local conformation of the earth and the destinies of man is the Mediterranean. But for this sea with its moderate extent but wide variety of coast, with its archipelago, its central chain of islands, its peninsulas where the sea seems to have been beguiled into long deviations for the sake of caressing the lovely land—but for this miniature ocean to stimulate infant enterprise and colonisation, it is inconceivable how European culture could ever have come into existence. This is the thought which thrills us at the first glimpse of its blue waves, and which gives a charm to the very name of the Mediterranean, as the word which resumes in itself the dearest memories of our race.

Though the first navigation of the Mediterranean belongs to the period of myth, the progress of hydrographical science had been so slow up to the beginning of the present century, that there existed no accurate charts of the Mediterranean, "not the position of a headland or a lighthouse could be depended upon," and "even the breadth of the entrance to the Adriatic was unknown." To Admiral Smyth the world is indebted for supplying this deficiency—a service to which he has devoted the best energies of his life. One

part of the work before us gives an account of his labours towards this end, so important to human interests, and is a highly interesting chapter in the history of science. The result of his observing expeditions, conducted under the auspices of Government, but carried out with the enthusiasm and conscientiousness of scientific genius, are embodied in no less than 105 charts and plans, presented to the Admiralty, and subsequently, with few exceptions, engraved and published. After enumerating these charts, Admiral Smyth says:—

"Such being the results of my surveys and re-examinations, I am prepared to show—more in confidence than presumption—that, however much these charts may fall short of that fulness in detail and delicacy of finish which more time and strength would have enabled us to give them, they are quite equal to every reasonable requirement of the navigator; and generally also to the engineer and the inquiring traveller. But that is not all: the school thus formed has flourished, and my survey may be said to have been continued into the east. When Captain Copeland was despatched to the Levant, two of my officers—Cooling and Wolfe—were placed with him; while Messrs. Elson and West were making use of such opportunities as offered, on the same station. At length my zealous *élève*, Captain Graves, after returning from an arduous voyage to Magellan's Strait under Captain P. P. King, in our old ship the *Adventure*, assumed the surveying tiller in the Levant, and most successfully guided an enlarged and efficient establishment for many years. The effect of unanimity and talent has been truly gratifying; inasmuch that there results a mass of Archipelagian charts and plans of so high a quality in detail, accuracy, and finish, that any naval officer may be proud on scrutinising them. Altogether, whatever improvement in the art of marine surveying may yet arise, it can safely be asserted that Mediterranean cartography can never again incur such reproaches as those recorded on pages 354 to 356. Forty years have, indeed, worked wonders in meeting the scientific wants of the seaman."

This history of the writer's own labours forms the latter portion of the volume, but we mention it in the first place, because it demonstrates his claim to the grateful interest of the public in any production he may bring before it.

Though Admiral Smyth's work is scientifically important, as containing the results of extensive research, it is not too formidable to be read with pleasure by persons of very moderate attainments. It has the freshness and vigour, the mingling of personal experience and anecdote with science and erudition, which is the usual charm of books written by men of action as well as study. The first part presents a chorographical view of the shores of the Mediterranean; with reference especially to their produce and commerce: it is a rapid but full and graphic survey, not only giving a mass of important facts, but calling up delightful pictures and recollections. In the second part we have an account of the currents, tides, and waters of the Mediterranean, with a section on its ichthyology, and in the third a description of its winds, weather, and atmospheric phenomena. The fourth part gives the history of the surveys and geographical investigations in the Mediterranean, and the fifth an explanation of the data on which Admiral Smyth's charts have been constructed, the orthography and nomenclature adopted, the geographical points, or co-ordinates of latitude, longitude, and height of the Mediterranean shores, with the variation of the magnetic needle and other notanda. An appendix is added, containing an amount of the author's views and efforts in relation to the opening of a road into Central Africa.

We will now give the reader some extracts, which will serve better to attract him towards the volume than any further comment of ours.

COLOUR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"The usual tint of the Mediterranean Sea, when undisturbed by accidental or local causes, is a bright and deep blue; but in the Adriatic a green tinge is prevalent; in the Levant Basin, it borders on purple; while the Euxine often has the dark aspect from which it derives its modern appellation. The clear ultra-marine tint is the most general, and has been immemorially noticed, although the diaphanous translucence of the water almost justifies those who assert that it has no colour at all. But notwithstanding the fluid, when undisturbed by impurities, seems in small quantities to be perfectly colourless, yet in large masses it assuredly exhibits tints of different intensities. That the sea has actually a fine blue colour at a distance from the land cannot well be contradicted; nor can such colour—however influential the sky is known to be in shifting tints—be considered as wholly due to reflection from the heavens, since it is often of a deeper hue than that of the sky, both from the interception of solar light by the clouds, and the hues which they themselves take. This is difficult to account for satisfactorily, as no analysis has yet detected a sufficient quantity of colouring matter to tinge so immense a body of water: wherefore Sir Humphrey Davy's supposition of an admixture of iodine cannot be admitted, for its presence is barely traceable under the most careful analysis. Those who contend for there being no colour at all, may remind us that the blue rays are the most refrangible; and that being reflected in greatest quantity by the fluid (which, because of its density and depth, causes them to undergo a strong refraction) they cause a tint which is only apparent. Be that as it may, seamen admit of one conclusion—namely, that a green hue is a general indication of soundings, and indigo-blue of profound depth."

FRESH-WATER SPRINGS IN THE SEA.

"Fresh-water springs exist in the sea, near the shore, which are more or less copious according to circumstances; but those of Stamsfane rock and Syracuse are popularly held to proceed from the Alps by submarine communication. In the Gulf of Spezia there is a spring which constantly discharges a very considerable body of water, rising with such force as to produce a slight convexity on the surface; this stream is probably derived from a system of cavernous passages in the neighbouring limestone rocks, but its place, as marked on my plan of the gulf, has been immemorially the same. In the *Mare piccolo*, or great port of Taranto, and at some distance from the mouth of the Galesus, fresh water springs up in such force and abundance that it may be taken up without the least brackish mixture; and in the briny lagoon of Than, at Cettie, there is a deep spot called the *Aysee*, from which rushes up a column of potable water, with such force as even to make waves. Near Ragusa, the Kalamota Channel terminates in the port called Val d'Ombia, which is watered by the Airona, a subterranean river bursting up with amazing volume and force from the foot of Mount Bergatz; fresh-water springs are also copious in the Gulfs of Cattaro and Antona. At Agio Jani, below Parga, between the mouths of the Achéron and Thyamis, is a circular space of fresh water, about forty feet in diameter, rising through the sea with great activity; this is probably the ascending spring alluded to by Pausanias (*Arcead. vii.*). Off the little desert islet, Roda, near Tortosa, on the coast of Syria, a spring of fresh water gushes up in the sea in such volume that it may be skimmed off without the slightest impregnation of salt. 'You may draw up potable water,' says Pliny, 'out of the sea about the Onelidonic Islands and at Aradus; and there must be many unrecorded jets of the same nature, mingling with the sea unnoticed.'"

PRESSURE Borne BY MARINE ORGANISMS.

"At 16 fathoms, a living creature would have to sustain only about 60 pounds to the square inch, and at 60 fathoms as much as 180 pounds. At 100 fathoms depth the pressure would amount to 285 pounds, and at 700 fathoms the creature must bear with impunity a quantity equal to 1830 pounds upon the square inch; while the pressure of 1000 fathoms of superincumbent water on the same area considerably exceeds a ton. Now, I have drawn up star-fish alive through 170 fathoms, but since then Professor E. Forbes has nearly doubled that depth with success; and I understand that M. Biot has made captures from still deeper water—his own expression being, that they existed, 'dans les grandes profondeurs des mers.' Of course these animals are properly fitted for such an extraordinary

condition of existence; but the pressure of the sea on inanimate bodies, and at comparatively no great depth, is sufficiently obvious. I have twice found that the cylindrical copper air-tube, under the vane attached to Massey's ingenious patent sounding-lead, was unable to stand; for it collapsed at little more than 200 fathoms' depth in the first instance, and in the second was crushed flat under a pressure of about 300 fathoms. Moreover, a small bottle filled with air and well corked, burst on its descent to 400 fathoms with the brass Marcell cylinder, and others broke at little more than half that depth. We also found that bottles filled with fresh water—and we even wasted wine on some occasions—and corked, had the cork usually forced in at about from 150 to 180 fathoms below the surface. In these cases the fluid sent down is exuded, and the vessel returned full of sea-water; the cork which had been forced in is sometimes inverted within the neck of the bottle."

FISHERIES.—THE TUNNY.

"Though many of the most valuable species of fish are abundant in the Mediterranean, the quarantine regulations, arbitrary exactions, and deficient enterprise of most of the people who inhabit the coasts, have combined to prevent the fisheries from being carried to the desired extent as an object of external commerce, most of the produce being consumed at home. From this, however, we must except the tunny, the sword-fish, the anchovy, and the sprat, the capture and curing of which are carried on with great spirit; while the sword-fisheries form an important branch of industry, though often far from being highly remunerative. In an economic view of the central parts of this sea, perhaps the tunny is the most important fish; and I have already described the method of taking it, and other particulars, in my accounts of Sicily and Sardinia. I also alluded to the migratory visits of this fish having become more capricious of late than formerly, inasmuch that sometimes the produce of the *tonnare* barely repays the expenses of their establishment. This may arise from accidental obstructions to their course, a point on which they are said to be very sensitive; and they are extremely gregarious. The shoal enters the Mediterranean from the ocean in spring, passes along the European shores into the Black Sea, where they are supposed to spawn, and returns along the African shore to the ocean in the fall of the year. But in the Black Sea it has been noted to enter along the coast of Asia, and return along that of Europe; a peculiarity which Pliny, following Aristotle, accounts for by supposing the fish to see better with the right eye than with the left. The more natural opinion is, that the prevailing winds are the cause, those of summer being chiefly from the south, and those of the later seasons from the north; the fish, therefore, may be presumed to prefer the smooth water under the weather shore. This is not said to impugn the merit of those writers, for they—together with Archestratus, Elian, Ovid, Oppian, Isidorus, Athenæus, and Ausonius—have recorded such numerous interesting and instructive facts relative to the customs and instincts of Mediterranean fishes, that we almost overlook their neglect of specific differences. Recent inquiry has, indeed, confirmed the truth of many of their statements which had for ages been stigmatised as fabulous."

"But among all inquiries into marine zoology, none can claim a footing on the same plinth with Aristotle; the generalisations of whose admirable researches (*repi tous iostropia*) in these waters, remain to this hour unshaken."

THE COMPANZANT.

"In furtherance of the cursory allusion I have made to the probability of *elctric agency* as the cause of water-spouts, the reader may be reminded that there is a rapid and profuse evolution of electric fluid in the process of evaporation. The presence of a surcharge of this fluid is established by the great frequency of noiseless sheet-lightning over the surface of the waters, and also by the appearance and play of that lambent flame about the mast-heads of ships, known to seamen as the *compazant* (a corruption of *Corpo Santo*). It was the Dioscuri of classic times, and its remarkable appearance is noticed by Cæsar (*De Bello Africano*), on which occasion it settled on the points of the spears belonging to the fifth legion. This harmless meteor is also hailed in the Mediterranean with the appellation of the fire of Sant Elmo, or San Pietro and San Nicolo; in either case under similar notions to those which inspired the ancients on the appearance of their Castor and Pollux. It is a beautiful meteor which usually occurs at the close of squally weather, and in nights of intense darkness; it reveals itself as a pale blaze of phosphoric light, hanging on the track in the form of a sea-medusa, to a depth of two or three feet down the mast, with gentle scintillating flittings such as might be represented in shaking a large jelly. Its duration varies from five or six minutes to nearly a quarter of an hour in vigour, when it gradually dies off, and is generally succeeded by fine weather; nor is this so much a matter of marvel as the native pilots wish it to be thought, for if the *compazant* is the effect of a mild or diluted electric fluid, it is but natural that the storm which is caused by the same should cease when the electricity becomes no longer visible in its dazzling state. These luminous appearances are esteemed ominous when a single one is seen fleeting down the masts; and this must be the inauspicious flame pointed out by Falconer, who, both a seaman and a poet, thus shows it:—

"High on the masts with pale and livid rays,
Amid the gloom portentous meteors blaze,"

"Ages, however, before Falconer's time, Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* lib. ii. cap. xxxvii.) had described these lambent stars, and his description is thus rendered by Philemon Holland:—

"I have seen myself in the campe, from the soldiers sentinels in the night watch, the resemblance of lightning to stick fast upon the apices and pikes set before the rampier. They settle also upon the cross sail yards and other parts of the ship, as men do sail in the sea, making a kind of vocal sound, leaping to and fro, and shifting their places as birds do which fly from bough to bough. Dangerous they be and unlucky when they come one by one without a companion; and they drove those ships on which they light, and threaten shipwreck, yea, and they set them on fire if haply they fall upon the bottom of the hull (*si in carina sua, should have been rendered 'in her hold'*). But if they appear two and two together, they bring comfort with them, and foretell a prosperous course in the voyage, as by whose coming, they say, that dreadful, cursed, and threatening meteor called *Belua* (*the single one*) is chased and driven away. And hereupon it is that men assign this mighty power to Castor and Pollux, and invoke them at sea no less than gods."

"These, as well as the singular balls of electric fire sometimes seen gliding on the surface of the sea, are classed as *gloss discharges*, in contradistinction to the violent form of lightning called the *disruptive discharge*. The fire-balls are mischievous (see the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1750, for the Montague's case), but the *compazant* is deemed harmless. Even now, when there are two or more, for they are not unfrequently at each mast-head, they are hailed with great pleasure both by the local and foreign seamen; more especially when they remain stationary for some time, and then gradually disappear. So favourable a representation of the elegant Ariel was not lost by the master-mind of Shakespeare (*Tempest*, act 1, scene 2), who, recognising the then popular notions of the 'Fire Spirits' of the storm, makes the active sprite say to Prospero:—

"I boarded the king's ship; now on the beach,
Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement; sometimes, I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly."

SCIROCCO-DUST.

"In my account of Sicily and its Islands, I mentioned that on the 14th of March, 1814, on a warm hazy day, thermometer 63½ degs., and barometer 29.43 inches, it rained in large muddy drops, which deposited a very minute sand, of a yellow red colour. Since this record was published, similar dust rain, blood-rain, or scirocco-dust has attracted philosophical inquiry; and the crowning of the beautiful theory of atmospheric circulation only awaits the obtaining and examination of additional samples. By the zealous exertions of Professor Ehrenberg, the revelation of truly wondrous and invisible working and vitality in myriads of infusoria pervading the atmosphere, has followed the microscopic scrutiny of this dust. Among the organisms, the Professor has recognised polygastrea, phytolitharia, and many varieties of siliceous-shelled infusoria, which minimum types of life constitute, perhaps, so large a proportion as one-fifth of the whole quantity examined. What cyclical relation these creatures have in regard to different atmospheric strata, still remains for continued inquiry; but it is ascertained that they float in the air together with masses of fixed terrestrial matter, as flint-earth, chalks, and ferruginous oxides!"

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GOETHE.

THE HAYTHORNE PAPERS.

No. IX.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.—PART II.

IMAGINE a book of which the first page when analysed turned out to contain a mixture of the description of two objects nearly allied but not identical, expressed in ways almost alike but not quite so. Imagine that in one part of the page the sentences of the two descriptions came alternately; that in another, half-sentences from each were united into one sentence, so as to make but obscure sense; and that in some cases the interchange occurred several times in the same sentence. It is clear that though you might very well recognise the nature of the things treated of, no definite conception would be conveyed to you.

Suppose farther that on reading over several pages you found each of them to contain somewhat similar pairs of descriptions somewhat similarly mixed—the objects described being always akin to the first and to each other, and the manner of combining the descriptions having more or less resemblance. Possibly on comparing them you might gain some insight into the principle of arrangement, and so get a glimmering of the specific interpretation.

But now suppose that as you advanced you found the objects treated of on the same page were in many cases more widely divergent, and the intermixture of the descriptions less similar in method to foregoing ones—that beside this you by-and-by came upon pages containing a union not of two descriptions but of more, a compound of two of these compounded descriptions—and that by the time you reached the middle of the book this jumbling of descriptions had produced a high degree of complexity both in respect of the number combined and the modes of combination. What would be the result? Manifestly you would abandon all efforts at interpretation, and would doubt whether there was any meaning to be discovered. However really systematic the structure of each page, and however comprehensible to one having the clue, yet in the absence of a clue the contradictions, the inconsistencies, the mystifications would be so numerous as to suggest the suspicion that the book was an elaborate hoax.

This somewhat grotesque supposition is the best I can find to symbolize the state of the existing relationships between mind and physiognomy. The subject-matter of each of these pages is typical of character; the description, of features. The nearly allied objects treated of together, in each of the earlier pages, are the characters of two nearly allied races of men, which are united in the constitutions of their joint offspring, as the descriptions are united in their faces. The pages containing differently mixed accounts of more widely divergent objects stand for the countenances of those produced by the intermarriage of races more strongly contrasted. And those highly involved pages, in which many objects are described in many ways, represent the faces of most persons around us who have come of the repeated mixture of mixed races.

This heterogeneity of constitution seems to me the chief cause of the incongruities between aspect and nature which we daily meet with. Given a pure race subject to constant conditions of climate, food, and habits of life, and there is every reason to believe that between external appearance and internal structure, mental and bodily, there will be a constant and clearly-traceable connexion. Unite this race with another equally pure, but adapted to different conditions, and having a correspondingly different physique and face, and there will occur in the descendants, not a homogeneous mean between the two constitutions, but a seemingly irregular combination of characteristics of the one with characteristics of the other—one feature traceable to this race, a second to that, and a third uniting the attributes of both; whilst in disposition and intellect there will be found a like medley of the distinctive traits of the two originals.

The fact that the forms and qualities of any offspring are not a mean of the forms and qualities of its parents, but a mixture of them, is illustrated in every family. Almost uniformly the features and peculiarities of a child are separately referred by observers to father and mother respectively—some to one and some to the other—nose and mouth to this side; colour of the hair and eyes to that—this moral peculiarity to the first; this intellectual one to the second—and so with the contour and idiosyncrasies of the body. Manifestly if each organ or faculty in a child was an average of the two developments of such organ or faculty in the parents, it would necessarily follow that all brothers and sisters should be alike; or should, at any rate, differ no more than their parents differed from year to year. So far, however, from finding that this is the case, we find not only great irregularities produced by intermixture of traits, but no constancy in the mode of intermixture or the extent of variation produced by it.

This very imperfect union of parental constitutions in the constitution of offspring—this transmission of individual traits instead of a general impression—is yet more strongly illustrated by the re-appearance of peculiarities traceable to bygone generations. Forms, dispositions, and constitutional diseases, possessed by distant ancestry, habitually come out from time to time in descendants. Some single feature, or some solitary tendency, will again and again show itself after seeming to be lost. It is notoriously thus with gout, scrofula, and insanity. On some of the monumental brasses contained in our old churches are engraved faces having traits still persistent in the same family. Wherever, as in portrait galleries, a register

of ancestral faces has been kept, the same fact is more or less apparent. The pertinacity with which particular characteristics will re-produce themselves for generations is well exemplified in America, where any traces of negro blood can be detected in the finger nails, when no longer visible in the complexion. Amongst breeders of animals it is well known that after several generations in which no visible modifications were traceable, the effects of a cross will suddenly make their appearance. In all which facts we see the general law that an organism produced from two organisms constitutionally different is not a homogeneous mean, but is made up of separate elements taken in variable manner and proportion from the originals and united heterogeneously.

In a recent number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Agricultural Society* there were published some results of the mixture of French and English races of sheep, having collaterally an instructive bearing on this point. Sundry attempts had been made to improve the poor French breeds by our fine English ones. For a long time these attempts failed. The hybrids bore no trace of their English ancestry; but were as dwarfed and poverty-stricken as their French dams. Eventually the cause of failure was found to lie in the relative heterogeneity and homogeneity of the two constitutions. The superior English sheep were of mixed race; the French sheep, though inferior, were of pure race; and the complex, imperfectly co-ordinated constitution of the one could not maintain itself against the simple and completely balanced constitution of the other. This, at first an hypothesis, was presently demonstrated. French sheep of mixed constitution having been obtained by uniting two of the pure French breeds, it was found that these hybrid French sheep, when united with the hybrid English ones, produced a cross in which the English characteristics were duly displayed. Now this inability of a mixed constitution to stand its ground against an unmixed one quite accords with the above induction. An unmixed constitution is one in which all the organs having for innumerable generations worked together, are in exact fitness, are perfectly balanced; and the system as a whole is in stable equilibrium. A mixed constitution, on the contrary, being made up of organs belonging to two separate sets cannot have them in exact fitness, cannot have them perfectly balanced; and a system comparatively unstable equilibrium must result. But in proportion to the stability of the equilibrium will be the power to resist disturbing forces. Hence when two constitutions in stable and unstable equilibrium respectively, become disturbing forces to each other, the unstable one will be overthrown and the stable one will assert itself unchanged.

This imperfect co-ordination of parts in a mixed constitution, and this consequent instability of its equilibrium, are intimately connected with the vexed question of genera, species, and varieties; and, with a view partly to the intrinsic interest of this question and partly to the further elucidation of the topic in hand, I must again digress.

The current physiological test of distinct species is the production of a non-prolific hybrid. The ability of the offspring to reproduce itself is held to indicate that its parents are of the same species, however widely they may differ in appearance; and its inability to do this is taken as proof that, nearly allied as its parents may seem, they are distinct in kind. Of late, however, facts have been accumulating that tend more and more to throw doubt on this generalisation. Cattle breeders have established it as a general fact that the offspring of two different breeds of sheep or oxen dwindle away in a few generations if allied with themselves; and that a good result can be obtained only by mixing them with one or other of the original breeds—a fact implying that what is true of so-called species is likewise true of varieties, under a modified form. The same phenomena are said to be observable in the mixtures of different races of men. They, too, it is alleged, cannot maintain themselves as separate varieties; but die out unless there is intermarriage with the originals. In brief, there are sundry evidences pointing to the conclusion, that the hybrids produced from two different races of organisms may die out in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., generation, according as the constitutional difference of the races is greater or less. Now, the experience of the French sheep-breeders, above quoted, seems to me to suggest the rationale of these various results. For if it be true that an organism produced by two unlike organisms is not a mean between them, but a mixture of parts of the one with parts of the other; if it be true that these parts belonging to two different sets are of necessity imperfectly co-ordinated and produce an apparatus in imperfect equilibrium; then it becomes manifest that in proportion as the difference between the parent organisms is greater or less, the imperfection of co-ordination, and of organic equilibrium in the offspring will be greater or less. Whence it follows, that according to the degree of organic incongruity between the parents, we may have every gradation in the offspring from a combination of parts so incongruous, that it will not work at all, up to a combination complete enough to subsist permanently as a race. And this, as far as at present appears, is just what we find in fact. Between organisms widely differing in character, no intermediate organism is possible. When the difference is less a non-prolific hybrid is produced—an organism so badly co-ordinated as to be capable only of incomplete life. When the difference is still less, there results an organism capable of reproducing itself, but not of bequeathing to its offspring complete constitutions. And as the difference diminishes, the incompleteness of constitution is longer and longer in making its appearance; until we come to the varieties of the same species which differ so slightly that their offspring are as permanent as themselves. Even in these, however, the organic equilibrium seems less perfect, and more liable to be disturbed, as illustrated in the case I have quoted. And in connexion with this inference, it would be interesting to inquire whether there is not a general difference between the pure and the mixed constitutions in respect to their power of maintaining the balance of vital functions under disturbing conditions. Is it not a fact, that the pure breeds are harder than the mixed ones? Are not the mixed ones, however, superior in size, less capable of resisting unfavourable influences—extremes of temperature, bad food, &c.? And is not the like true of mankind?

Returning from these speculations to the topic in hand, it is manifest that if there be any truth in them they serve farther to illustrate the general fact that the offspring of two organisms not identical in constitution is a heterogeneous mixture of the two, and not a homogeneous mean between them.

Even without the aid of any such extensive generalisation as the one here suggested, however, there may be gathered from our daily experience sufficient evidence of this fact to serve the present purpose. The various modes in which the features, constitutions, and characters of the parents are mingled in children of the same families; the frequent revival of particular physical or mental traits of long-dead ancestors; the disappearance and re-appearance of specific diseases in the descendants from certain houses; the persistency with which a dash of Indian or Negro blood will show itself in some solitary trait quite foreign to the rest of the appearance or nature—these and like familiar evidences sufficiently establish the truth as far as the human race is concerned.

If, then, bearing in mind this truth, we remember the more or less composite character of the civilised races—the mingling in ourselves, for example, of Celt, Saxon, Norman, Dane, with sprinklings of other tribes; if we contemplate the complicated mixtures of constitution that have arisen from the union of these, not in any uniform manner, but with utter irregularity; and if we remember that the incongruities thus produced affect the whole nature, mental and bodily—nervous tissue and other tissues; we shall, I think, at once see that there must exist in all of us an imperfect correspondence between parts of the organism that are really related; and that as one manifestation of this, there must be more or less of discrepancy between the features and those parts of the nervous system with which they have a physiological connexion.

And if this be so, then the difficulties that stand in the way of the belief that beauty of character and beauty of face are related, are considerably diminished. It becomes possible at once to admit that plainness may co-exist with nobility of nature and fine features with baseness; and yet to hold that mental and facial perfection are fundamentally connected, and will, when the present causes of incongruity have worked themselves out, be ever found united.

The Arts.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

THERE are several kinds of life which the painters of the Royal Academy collection reflect from life as it appears in England. There is the ultra-civilised aspect on the whole surface, which forms the most common reflection—there is an art which peers below the surface, and brings forth, in the finished countenance, the deeper feelings that still throb under that exterior—and deeper still there are the wells of passion covered over, but not choked up nor dried up, which will last so long as humanity exists. We do not reckon amongst these the spasmodic life of the lay figure galvanised and anatomised, which is put into picture-making tableaux.

There is more life infinitely in Schyfer's portrait of Lord Dufferin; the young nobleman standing in his official costume as a peer; more life in Grant's portrait of Lord John Russell, a complacent view of the statesman as he really is, with humanity smiling in his face and animation glistening in his eyes; in Lord Gough, a white-haired, moustachioed old cavalry officer, issuing his orders abroad; or in Middleton's portrait of the Emperor Napoleon the Third—a view of the potentate idealised to the drawing-room type of an elegant gentleman, gay in countenance than the same inscrutable statesman as he appeared while he was in exile in London, but not gainsaying the power which attaches to the very name of the man.

There is some life, too, in E. M. Ward's "Duke of Argyle taking his last sleep before his execution." It is on a larger scale than Ward generally uses. The duke, a man of strong frame, clothed in black, according to the costume of his period, is lying upon a bed; the form much disguised by heavy repose in which he is sunk, and the wrinkling of its loose garments. The light falls so that it brings the features into strong light and shade; the countenance is sunk in deep sleep; the legs are chained. The rank of the sleeper, his costume, his person, the marked character of the face, the deep repose of the hands, the awed look of those who come to awaken him to death, concentrate upon the sleeping countenance associations, which present a picture of passion, and even of action, through this repose.

The life is infinitely greater than the composition, as it would be called, of Mr. Maclise's picture, or the ludicrous caricature of Mr. Hannah's of "Lady Nithsdale petitioning for her husband's pardon to George I.," who is endeavouring to bolt from the scene, and is dragging her on her knees along a ruffled carpet.

If passion may often show itself in repose far more than in action, Mr. O'Neil might usefully have applied that truth in the scene from *Faust* Margaret is taking a flower to pieces, trying by a well-known test, whether her suitor loves her or not. Faust is asking what she is at. She turns from him, and in this group does so with an earnestness as if the process were necessary to be done then and there, while her lover persecutes her with urgent questions. Retzsch understands the occasion better. In his well-known outline Margaret stands quietly, with countenance tender to a degree of melancholy, and is taking the flower to pieces abstractedly, while Faust, drawing her close to him, is watching the process; infinitely more conscious, as she is, of their being together than of that work which is but a pretext for giving variety to their mutual consciousness. In Mr. O'Neil's version, the picking of the flower—a trivial incident—becomes the

real story of the picture; in Retzsch's view it takes its place as a subordinate trait; while the passion which animates the two figures, manifest by a deeply conscious repose, is made visible to the spectator by the voluptuous tender action and the speaking countenance, without either coarseness or violence. Here—in Retzsch we mean, not in the picture before us—the action or passion shows itself far more through a tender acquiescence than in the varied action of Mr. O'Neil, which almost amounts to romp. We have no biography of O'Neil before us, but taking the internal evidence of his works, we incline to conjecture that he labours under the difficulty which besets most English artists, in being familiar with life in its tamest form, and having to draw for the original of anything like passion upon imagination rather than experience. It is for these reasons, perhaps, that when the English artist is dealing with real life, his best idea of passion is that arising from what is ordinarily called "trouble." We still see malefactors hanged, and gentlemen are liable to arrest—a combination of elements which will give the ingredients for a prison scene. Young ladies and gentlemen continue to court, and even to sport; and most men who have gone through the experiences of life can arrive at some such conjecture of emotion as Mr. O'Neil's "Margaret."

But, perhaps the view of English life which is most real in itself, and most invites the natural genius of English art, is that to which Webster has attached himself,—the expression of untutored feeling amongst the younger, or the more rustic parts of society. Nothing can be more true to natural feeling than his picture of the "Village Offering"—a present of mushrooms, carried by a young girl in a plate to a venerable old lady, who may be the wife of the clergyman, or the village schoolmistress. Infirm, gentle, almost too broken down to be actively benevolent, and wearing the trace, rather than the positive expression, of an amiable character; the old lady has come tottering forth, in black gown and respectability, to receive the humble offering, which the girl presents with all the outward trace of an inward emotion; her countenance gentle, affectionate, respectful, almost to the extent of being awe-stricken; while her sturdy little brother, who has come thither dragging his own carriage, stands bolt upright on his two feet, neither abashed nor hesitating, mutely performing his office as part of the deputation, and representing the type of manly duty in the bud. The finish of this picture is perfect. No detail stands out in too great prominence, and yet it is all executed with a completeness that would make the still life alone worth possessing. The same may be said of the "Breakfast Party," in which a girl is sharing her porridge with a dog.

In a minor degree Solomon's companion pictures, "First Class—the Meeting," and "Second Class—the Parting," belong to this order. In the one, a young gentleman is making his first insinuating advances to the young lady, while her father is sleeping; in the second, a mother is accompanying her son in his railway journey to his ship, while a friendly sailor in the next compartment, whose buxom wife has grown used to the severance, looks kindly over the partition. These pictures represent two pieces of English life as it actually occurs, not without merit. It may be asked of it, however, *Cui bono?* It is a fact that such things are so; but the artist fetches out nothing more than the spectator can observe for himself if he has his eyes about him, in a first or second class carriage, as the case may be. Matter of fact is not subject for art. All composition requires the combination of ideas not necessarily co-existent, but fitly brought together in order to suggest the moral conclusion or the deeper impress of passion.

All these requirements are met in the very simple picture which Mr. Holman Hunt calls the "Light of the World." Mr. Holman Hunt is a Pre-Raphaelite, of whom we gather from this work that he is about to follow Mr. Millais out of the fantastic restrictions of that school, with all the power acquired under its rigorous study. There is still some Pre-Raphaelite narrow-mindedness in this composition, chiefly, however, in a tendency to adhere to poverty-stricken forms and combinations. The truthfulness of the design, however, is complete. The picture illustrates the verse from Revelations, 3rd chapter, 20th verse, "Behold I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come into him, and will sup with him, and he with me." The door is such as might be the postern at the back of some great house—the ground before it is overgrown with grass and little flowers—creepers have trailed up it—its hinges are rusty. At that door Jesus is knocking with a face of indefatigable patience and sweetness—knocking as a man would who is prepared to wait; in his hand he holds a lantern—on his own head is the glory—beyond are the stars of night shining under the trees. The lantern casts its circumscribed but red light on the grass, the little flowers and the dew—on the door and the creepers, and upwards on the face of the bearer. From above the supernatural light of the head diffuses a mild but powerful light, which shines beyond the narrow range of the worldly lantern. The reader is left to make his own moral out of these accessories, and it is not difficult to read. The execution is beautiful. Defects might be pointed out here and there—as in the metallic character of the left hand; but the contrast of the two lights—the effect of colour in the creepers and flowers glowing with individual tints through the artificial light of the lantern—the soft yet vigorous effect of the whole—and the beautiful harmony between the expression of the countenance and the tones of the colour, constitute a complete example of design, in which the moral expression and the physical accessories all combine to tell the story, and the whole is true to the laws of life, spiritual and human, organic and inorganic.

HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)

In the last three weeks the mortality of London has been high, and the return for the week that ended last Saturday manifests a decided tendency to increase. The deaths, which in the last two weeks of April were respectively 1193 and 1211, rose in the first week of May to 1263. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 951, which if raised in proportion to increase of population becomes 1046. Hence it appears that 217 persons died last week, above the number derived by calculation from the experience of former seasons.

The increase is owing in part to a great depression of the mean temperature, which fell from 52.6 deg. in the third week of April to 43.0 deg. in the fourth. Though it has subsequently risen to 48.9 deg., the atmospheric changes, which these numbers represent, have effected human life to some extent, as will be seen by the deaths in the last three weeks from diseases of the respiratory organs, which were successively 202, 186, and 226. The average of last week in previous years was 167. Persons who died of other diseases, would also suffer from the same cause.

Last week the birth of 995 boys and 890 girls, in all 1885 children, were registered in London. In nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1465.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.329 in. The highest reading was 29.58 in. at the beginning of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 48.9 deg., which is 2.5 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. It was below the average on every day of the week. The highest temperature was 65.5 deg., and occurred on Friday; the lowest was 35.6 deg., and occurred on Sunday. The mean dew-point temperature was 44.8 deg.; and the difference between it and the mean temperature of the air was 4.1 deg. The wind blew generally from the south-west. Rain fell on every day but Thursday, though the whole amount of the week did not exceed 0.40 in., and of this more than the half fell on Monday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEAUCHAMP.—May 11, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp; a daughter.
CAYENDISH.—May 6, at Aylot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish; a son.
DENMAN.—May 6, at 14, Eaton-place, South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman; a son.
MULGRAVE.—May 6, at 61, Eaton-place, the Countess of Mulgrave; a son.
STEWART.—May 3, at 25, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEYNE-CLARK.—April 23, at St. John's Church, Barbadoes, Fitz-Herbert Alleyne, Esq., second son of Sir Reynold A. Alleyne, Bart., to Anna Maria Best, second daughter of Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B., Chief Justice of Barbadoes and St. Lucia.
DAWSON-HARROP.—May 9, at Bardsley Church, Lancashire, Francis Alexander Dawson, Esq., third son of the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, of Castledawson, county of Londonderry, Ireland, to Caroline Agnes, daughter of Joseph Harrop, Esq., of Bardsley-house, Ashton-under-Lyne.
HAWKES-CAVELL.—May 10, at Watford Church, by the Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, the Rev. Abiathar Hawkes, eldest son of Major Hawkes, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Capel.
SHAND-GORDON.—May 3, John Shand, Esq., M.D., Kirkcubright, to Mary Christian Gordon, second daughter of the late Sir John Gordon, Bart., Earlston.
SUFFIELD-BARING.—May 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Suffield, of Gunton-park, Norfolk, to Cecilia Annetta, daughter of the late Henry Baring, Esq.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD.—March 9, at St. Petersburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Nicholson Bradford, late in the service of the Emperor of Russia, aged forty-five.
BLAIR.—March 16, at Mhow, India, Lieutenant C. F. Hunter Blair, Twenty-second Madras Native Infantry, son of Sir D. Hunter Blair, Bart.
OGILBY.—April 26, at her residence, Brandenburg-lodge, Fulham-road, Elizabeth, Lady Ogilby, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Ogilby, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.
SKENE.—May 6, at Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel William Skene, H.E.I.C.S.
WYMAN.—May 9, at Ramsgate, Adela, daughter of Henry Wyman, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chili, and granddaughter of the late General Obregon, ex-President of the Republic of Peru, aged sixteen.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, May 12, 1854.
CONSOLS, owing to the shortness of stock and the large Bear party, went up the early part of the week, just before settling-day, to 85½. The Bank yesterday very unexpectedly raised their rate of discount to five and a half per cent.; and this coming in the midst of the Consol settling transactions, caused much confusion in the house. Consols fell to 87½, and some were 87½, very wide quotations. A rally, however, took place, and this morning they are looking better. Mexican stock has advanced a trifle in value, owing to the Gadsden Bill having passed the American House of Representatives; but this stock is still weak, and not firmly held. Russian Fives are about 94 96. In the railway market there has been no

distinctive feature—a rise and a corresponding fall with Consols. French shares maintain their former prices. The Bank of France threatens to lower their rate of discount to four per cent., which of course has improved the value of Rentes and shares. The Chancellor's statement on Monday night seems to be generally approved in the City. The imminent question between the Bank and the Government would not perhaps be assignable to the mercantile community at large, the Old Lady in Threadneedle-street being somewhat inclined to be arbitrary and despotic in many respects, and tyrannies in her way over other people besides her unlucky clerks, who are obliged to shave and dress themselves as she orders. There is a pretty widely-spread opinion that the "Chancellor" will have to come upon the country for a loan before the session is over, whether he like it or not. Consols, it is apprehended, may maintain their value until after the dividend; that once over, with the war expenditure not slackening, and possible circumstances complicating matters, it is not easy to see how they can maintain their present value.

Mining shares are much neglected. Poltimores have greatly fallen. Jordan's gold-crushing machine is doing very wrong. Walters have excellent accounts from Virginia and Anglo-Californians: Friars are dull and flat. Peninsulas continue to send over ore, and the last shipment sold at 9½ per ton. Nothing doing in Rhenish or Jamaica mines. Quarz Rock, despite of most excellent accounts, are at a discount.

Consols close at four o'clock very firm at 88, 88½, with an upward tendency.

Consols, 88, 88½; Caledonian, 53, 53½; Chester and Holyhead, 13, 14; Eastern Counties, 11½, 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 53, 55; Great Western, 72½, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 50, 50; London and North, 51, 51½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97½, 98½; London and North Western, 93½, 94; London and South Western, 70½, 71½; Midland, 57½, 58; Newport, Abergeenny, and Hereford, 6, 6 dis.; North Staffordshire, 67½, 68 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26, 28; Scottish Central, 84, 86; South Eastern, 53½, 54; South Wales, 34, 35; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64, 65; York and North Midland, 44½, 45½; East Indian, 14, 2 pm.; Luxembourg, 41, 42; (Railway), 21, 31; Ditto, Pref., 4, 11; Madras, 5, 4 dis.; Namur and Liege (with int.), 67, 74; Northern of France, 31, 31½; Paris and Lyons, 14½, 14½ pm.; Paris and Orleans, 42, 44; Paris and Rouen, 35, 37; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½, 30; Sambré and Meuse, 71, 81; West Flanders, 3, 4; Western of France, 3, 4 pm.; Agua Frias, 4½ pm.; Anglo-Californians, par. pm.; Carson's Creek, 4, 4½; Colonial Gold, par. pm.; Great Nugget Vein, 4½; Linares, 10, 11; New Ditto, 4 dis.; par.; Nouveau Monde, 4 dis.; Quartz Rock, 4 dis.; United Mexican, 25, 31; Poltimores, 4½ dis.; Peninsulas, 4, 1 pm.; Australian Agricultural, 37½, 38½; Crystal Palace, 15, 16 pm.; North British Australasian Loan and Land, 4 dis.; par.; Scottish Australian Investment, 11, 11½ pm.; South Australian Land, 38, 39; Australasian Bank, 72, 74; Oriental Bank, 43, 44 ex. div.; Union of Australia, 67, 69.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, May 12.

LOCAL TRADE.—The supplies of all Grain since Monday are moderate. There is a decidedly better feeling in the Wheat trade. The attendance from the country is more numerous, and a good trade doing at fully Monday's rates. Barley very dull, and the turn in favour of the buyer. Oats firm with a steady demand.

F. O. B.—From the Baltic ports the reports of the Wheat trade show no alteration this week. Trade here has not been active enough to allow of many transactions; there have, however, been some purchases made, and the demand is increasing from Wheat-producing districts, where stocks in the farmers' hands appear to be greatly reduced. Some important purchases have been made of finest quality of Genesee and Baltimore Flour at 37s. to 38s., cost and freight from French ports, and also in Spanish at 58s., cost and freight from same quarter.

FLOATING TRADE.—We have again to report extensive arrivals off the coast this week—say 108 cargoes in all, most of these consisting, as usual, of Wheat. The steadiness and healthy state of the Liverpool market, notwithstanding the late immense arrivals into that port, have had an influence on the trade here, and there has been much more disposition to purchase cargoes this week than for some time.

The French markets are improving rather, and in many an advance of 1s. has taken place.

Indian Corn has been very quiet, but the trade is rather more encouraging. African Maize was offered in vain at 37s. 6d. at the beginning of the week after a rise of 1s. 3d. Three cargoes have been since sold at rather over this price. A cargo of Egyptian sold at 33s., but a fine one could not be purchased now under 35s., if even so low.

Egyptian Beans are held at 46s. with no buyers at the price.

Barley remains precisely as last noted.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	205	205	205	202	205	205
3 per Cent. Red.	86½	86½	86½	87½	86½	87
3 per Cent. Consol An.	87½	87½	88	88½	87½	88
Consols for Account	87½	87½	88	88½	87½	88
3½ per Cent. An.	87	87	87½	88½	88	88
New 5 per Cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1850.	44	44	9-16	.....	41	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	233	237	235	235
Ditto Bonds, £1000	10 d	.....	.....	15 d	.....	11 d
Ditto, under £1000	.....	5 d	.....	15 d	15 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	2 p	.....	2 p	2 p	1 p	2 p
Ditto, £500	2 p	1 p	.....	2 p	1 d	.....
Ditto, Small	.....	3 p	3 p	.....	1 d	2 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	96½	Russian Bonds, 5 per	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents. 54	.....	Cents 1822	94½
Chilian 6 per Cents.	.....	Russian 4½ per Cents.	80½
Danish 5 per Cents.	.....	Spanish 3½ C. New Def. 18	.....
Ecuador Bonds	.....	Spanish Committee Cert.	.....
Mexican 5 per Cents.	25½	of Coup. not fun.	.....
Mexican 5 per Ct. for	.....	Venezuela 3½ per Cents.	11
Acc., May 16	24	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	.....
Portuguese 5 per Cents.	.....	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	.....
Portuguese 5 per Cents.	37	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	87

ROYAL OPERA—DRURY-LANE.

ON MONDAY, May 15th, Donizetti's

Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucenza, Madame Cascardi; Orsini, Madlle. Uestval.
On Tuesday, May 16th, Weber's DER FREISCHUTZ. Agatha, Madame Cascardi; Max, Herr Reichardt; and Caspar, Herr Formes.

On Wednesday, May 17th, Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madlle. Agnes Bury.

On Thursday, May 18th, Beethoven's FIDELIO. Leonora, Madame Cascardi; Florestan, Herr Reichardt; and Rocco, Herr Formes.

On Friday, May 19th, Bellini's LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madlle. Agnes Bury.

On Saturday, May 20th (first time), Mozart's Don JUAN. Supported by Mesdames Cascardi, Bury, and Radersdorf; Herr Reichardt, Prague, and Formes.

Gallery, 1s.; Pit, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; First Circle, 4s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 7s. Private Boxes, One, Two, Three, and Four Guineas each. Box-office open from Ten till Six daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had of Messrs. Lender and Cook, 63, New Bond-street.

The following Operas are in rehearsal:—Auber's FRA DIAVOLO, supported by Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mrs. Sims Reeves; and Auber's MASANIELLO. Masaniello, Mr. Sims Reeves.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

On Monday, and during the Week, will be presented the Burletta called FIGHTING BY PROXY.

Principal Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, F. Robinson, Vincent, J. H. White, Moore, the Misses Stevens and Turner.

After which

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

Sustained by Messrs. F. Robson, J. H. White, Leslie, Vincent, Franks, H. Rivers, Mrs. Chatterley, and the Misses P. Horton and Marston.

To conclude with

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

DER KOLLNER MANNER GESANG

VERBIN.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Further arrangements.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the above distinguished Society will continue their CONCERTS at the above Rooms in the following order:—

Monday morning, May 15; Wednesday, May 17; Friday, May 19. And the last CONCERT will take place on Saturday evening, May 20. THE MORNING CONCERTS commence at Half-past Three, and the EVENING CONCERT commences at Half-past Eight. Director, Herr FRANZ WEBER.

Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved Seats, 5s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.

NEXT THE POLYTECHNIC, Regent-

street.—Mr. FRIEND'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF CANADA and the UNITED STATES, daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Descent of Niagara and River St. Lawrence. With songs, glee, and choruses. Mr. Friend now lectures and sings himself. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s. Box-office open daily.

TO ALL BAD WRITERS.—Mr. T. H.

CARSTAIRS continues to give LESSONS to Ladies and Gentlemen in his improved METHOD OF WRITING, which enables those who take advantage of it to acquire as great a degree of freedom and facility as can be desired.

Prospectuses of terms, &c., may be had at 81, Lombard-street, City.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

(used in Her Majesty's Laundry), and WOTHERSPOONS' Machine-made CONFECTIONERY, MAELMA-LADE, JAMS, JELLIES, &c. (which gained the Prize Medal of 1851). May be had of all Grocers; wholesale of Wotherspoon, Mackay, and Co., 66, Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

DUTY OFF TEA.—The prices of all our

TEAS again REDUCED 4s. per pound.

Strong Congou Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s.; former prices, 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d.

Rich Souchong Tea, 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d.; former prices, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s.

Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s.; former price, 4s. 4d.

Prime Gunpowder Tea, 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d.; former prices, 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.

The Best Pearl Gunpowder, 5s.; former price, 5s. 4d.

Prime Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d. Prime Mocha, 1s. 4d.

Rare choice Mocha Coffee (twenty years old), 1s. 6d.

Sugars are supplied at market prices.

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. Teas, coffees, and spices sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England, if the value of 40s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London.

A general price-current sent post free on application.

THE CHOLERA!!!

Prevented by the destruction of all noxious effluvia.

CREWS'S DISINFECTING FLUID, recommended by the

College of Physicians, the Cheapest and strongest Chloride of Zinc. Quarts, 2s.; pints, 1s.; half-pints, 6d. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Shipping Agents, and at Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

THE MOST CERTAIN PREVENTION

OF CHOLERA YET DISCOVERED.—Further Great

Reduction in Price.—CREWS'S DISINFECTING FLUID is the Best and Cheapest for the purification of Dwelling

Houses, Stables, Dog Kennels, Ships' Holds, Cess-pools, Drains, Water Closets, &c., the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, and for the Prevention of Contagion and Bad Smells.

The extraordinary power of this Disinfecting and purifying Agent is now acknowledged, and its use recommended by the College of Physicians. Unlike the action of many other disinfectants, it destroys all noxious smells, and is itself scentless. The manufacturer, having destroyed a monopoly fostered by the false assumption of the title of a

patent, has to warn the public against all spurious imitations. Each Bottle of Crews's Disinfecting Fluid contains a densely concentrated solution of Chloride of Zinc, which may be diluted for use with 200 times its bulk of water. Vide instructions accompanying each bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Shipping Agents in the United Kingdom. Imperial quarts at 2s.; pints at 1s.; half-pints 6d.; larger vessels at 5s. per gallon. Manufactured at H. G. GRAY'S, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

JOHN WHITE, CONSIGNEE AND IMPORTER.—Special Margaux Claret, 38s. per dozen; Burgundy, in prime condition, 48s. per dozen; Dinner Claret, 30s.; Sparkling Champagne, 42s.; Moselle and Hook, still or sparkling, 42s. and upwards; Dinner Sherries, from 32s.; Duff Gordon's Sherry, 30s. to 42s.; Fine Old Crusted Port, 30s. to 42s.; Unequalled, 42s. to 54s. Terms cash. All other Wines, of the best brands and choicest vintages, at equally moderate prices, in full-sized bottles, or at per gallon, if preferred.—34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.
Messrs. S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in 18 Gals. and upwards, at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:
London, at 61, King William-street, City;
Liverpool, at Cook-street;
Manchester, at Ducie-place;
Dudley, at the Burnt Tree;
Glasgow, at 115, St. Vincent-street;
Dublin, at 1, Crumpton-quay;
Birmingham, at Market Hall;
South Wales, at 15, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in BOTTLES and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.
When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

COCOA is a NUT, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil, less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is a most valuable article of diet, more particularly when, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance is so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS. The delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, and the whole preparation is one suited to the most delicate stomach. Is. 6d. per lb. JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, near the British Museum; 82, Old Broad-street, City, a few doors from the Bank of England; and Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

In regard to purity, see the report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, in *The Lancet*, July 5, 1851.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF FOURPENCE THE POUND IN THE DUTY ON TEA.
—In accordance with our usual practice of always being FIRST to give the Public the full ADVANTAGE of every REDUCTION in the value of our goods, we have at once lowered the prices of all our Teas to the fullest extent of the REDUCTION OF DUTY; and we are determined, so far as we are concerned, that the Public shall reap the full benefit of this act of the Government.

	s. d.
The Best Pekoe Congou	3 8 the pound.
Strong Breakfast ditto	3 0 "
Good sound ditto	2 8 "
Choice Gunpowder	4 8 "
Finest Young Hyson	4 4 "
Good Plantation Coffee	1 0 "
Cuba, Jamaica or Costa Rica	1 4 "
Choice old Mocha	1 6 "
The Best Homoeopathic Cocoa	1 0 "

For the convenience of our numerous customers, we retail the finest West India and Refined Sugars at market prices.

All goods delivered by our own vans, free of charge, within eight miles of London. Parcels of Tea and Coffee, of the value of Two Pounds sterling, are sent, carriage free, to any part of England.

CULLINGHAM AND COMPANY.
Tea-merchants and Dealers,
27, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, CITY.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so often hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. JOHN WHITE, 283 Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWEELING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. Postage, 6d.

DEAFNESS, SINGING IN EARS, and Nervous Deafness. New mode of instantly restoring hearing without operation, pain, or use of instruments. By one Consultation, a permanent cure is guaranteed to any sufferer, although partially or totally deaf for forty or fifty years. This extraordinary discovery is known and practised only by Dr. HOUGHTON, the eminent Aurist of the Suffolk-place Institution, and is applied by him daily on numbers of deaf applicants with perfect success in every case, enabling deaf persons instantly to hear conversation with ease and delight. Testimonials can be seen from the most eminent Physicians in England. Also certificates from all the London Hospitals and Dispensaries, and numbers of letters from Patients cured, in all grades of society from the Peer to the Peasant. Dr. HOUGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons 2nd May, 1845; L.A.C., 30th April, 1846. Consultations every day from 10 till 4, without payment of fee, at his residence, 9, SUFFOLK-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Just published, Self-cure of Deafness, for Country Patients; a stop to empiricism, quackery, and exorbitant fees, sent on receipt of Seven Stamps, FREE.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 & 2, Newman-street, and 4 & 5, Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 27. 14s. to 57. 10s.; ditto with ornolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 37. 10s. to 127. 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 32s.; Steel Fenders from 27. 15s. to 67. 10s.; ditto, with rich ornolu ornaments, from 27. 15s. to 77. 7s.; Fire-irons from 1s. 9d. the set to 47. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and
Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

TEA URNS, OF LONDON MAKE

ONLY.—The largest assortment of London made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s. to 67.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-STEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.

He has TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, which are devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 17s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 21s.; and Cots, from 21s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 27. 19s. to 137. 13s.

PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of Tea-Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

Gothic shape Papier Maché
Trays, per set of three from 20s. 6d. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto from 18s. 6d. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread-baskets equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating) exclusive of the Shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-MONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads and bedding), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.
39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 & 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 & 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

NOVELTY IN BEDSTEADS.

HAMMOND'S newly-invented ORIENTAL OTTOMAN, a handsome ornament in a room, forms a full-sized bedstead for two persons on a moment's notice; price, mattress complete, 35s. The largest stock of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Pillows in the kingdom, at HAMMOND'S Bedding Factories, 14, High Holborn, London.

HEAL AND SON'S SPRING MAT-TRASSES.—The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS; it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer without repair than any other mattress, and with one French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed.

HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS and priced LIST OF BEDDING. It contains designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding, and is sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 106, Tottenham Court Road.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.

GREAT EXHIBITION ELASTIC BO-DICE.—Stiff stays destroy natural grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. Curvature of the spine, consumption, and a host of evils arise from their use. MARY'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, at the same time furnishing a sufficient support, and imparting to the figure that natural elegance, which is quite impossible under the pressure which is the great aim, as mischief is the certain end, of all kinds of stays. The time and patience of the wearer are also spared, by a simple fastening in front, to obviate the trouble of lacing. Can be sent by post.

To be obtained only of the Inventors and Manufacturers, E. and E. H. MARTIN, 504, New Oxford-street.

A Prospectus, &c., on receipt of a stamp.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared White India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at

61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON.
22, GAY-STREET, Bath.
34, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

The Court of Directors grant LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at 30 days' sight upon the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above £10 is now at a premium or charge of two per cent. Approved drafts to South Australia negotiated, and bills collected.

Apply at the Company's Offices, 54, Old Broad-street, London.
London, May, 1854. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.—Comprising every description of English and foreign fancy goods, also gold and silver jewelry, clocks, watches, gold chains, dressing and writing cases, work boxes, leather goods, &c. Futvoye's 47. 4s. gold watch, four holes, jewelled horizontal escapement, warranted Futvoye's 37. 3s. ladies' rosewood dressing cases, with jewelled drawers, and solid silver top bottles; Futvoye's paper mache articles of surpassing beauty; an unlimited assortment of bronzes, china, glass, alabaster, and articles of bijouterie and vertu.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

FUTVOYE, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, of the same fabric as for POPE and PLASTER ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS.—These for ladies' use, before and after accouchement, are admirably adapted for giving adequate support with EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers, Hays and Plante, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

FUTVOYE, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

OLD PATTERNS BRUSSELS CARPETS.—Families who do not object to patterns of last year's designs, have now an opportunity of selecting from upwards of 1000 pieces of dining and drawing room carpets, at a considerable allowance from the manufacturers' prices. Thus superior qualities (the Comber patterns), original price 4s. 9d. and 5s. per yard, are now 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d.; three-thread Brussels are reduced from 4s. 10s. and 3s. 3d. per yard; and several large lots of really good and durable Brussels are to be sold at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per yard. Tapestry, velvet pile, and Turkey carpets in great variety. Silk, worsted, and cashmere damasks for curtains. Good washing damasks, from 21s. per piece of 30 yards. Patterns forwarded to any part of town or country, and are now on view at the National Linen Company's warehouses, 105, Fleet-street, corner of Farringdon-street, and bottom of Ludgate-hill.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR

AGENCY invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer, combining high wages to the one with low charges to the other. Conducted by the agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives, and has provided, at a cost of nearly 1000L. Schools for the education of their children, Lecture Hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement of the *Times* of any Wednesday, or send for a prospectus. A useful Dress coat, 28s.; wages paid for making, 10s. 9d. A first-class Dress Coat, 27. 18s.; wages paid for making, 15s.—13 and 14, Newington-causeway; and 30 and 40, Bridge House-place, opposite.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL.—PREPARED FOR MEDICAL USE IN THE LOFODEN ISLES, NORWAY, AND PUT TO THE TEST OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG, WOHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOTQUIER, and numerous other eminent medical men and scientific chemists in Europe.

Specially rewarded with medals by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy—effecting a cure much more rapidly.

Contains iodine, phosphate of chalk, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—in short, all its most active and essential principles—in far greater quantities than the pale oils made in England and Newfoundland, deprived mainly of these by their mode of preparation.

A pamphlet by Dr. de Jongh, with detailed remarks upon its superiority, directions for use, cases in which it has been prescribed with the greatest success, and testimonials forwarded gratis on application.

The subjoined testimonial from BARON LIEBIG, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Giessen, is selected from innumerable others from medical and scientific men of the highest distinction:—

"Sir,—I have the honour of addressing you my warmest thanks for your attention in forwarding me your work on the chemical composition and properties, as well as on the medicinal effects, of various kinds of Cod Liver Oil.

"You have rendered an essential service to science by your researches, and your efforts to provide sufferers with this Medicine in its purest and most genuine state must ensure you the gratitude of every one who stands in need of its use.

"I have the honour of remaining, with expressions of the highest regard and esteem,

"Your sincerely,

"DR. JUSTUS LIEBIG.

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